

SmartMedia™ 32 MByte Product Manual



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Revision History

- *Revision 1 – initial release.*
- *Revision 1.1 – corrected typo on memory cell array; changed from 128K to 64K, page 5.*

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1.0 Description

The SanDisk SmartMedia Card (SDSM-32-101-01) is a 3.3-V 256-Mbit (276,824,064) NAND Electrically Erasable and Programmable Read-Only Memory (NAND E²PROM) device, organized as 528 bytes X 32 pages X 2048 blocks. This device has a 528-byte static register which allows program and read data to be transferred between the register and the memory cell array in 528-byte increments. The Erase operation is implemented in a single block unit (16 Kbytes + 512 bytes: 528 bytes X 32 pages).

The SanDisk SmartMedia Card is a serial-type memory device which uses the I/O pins for both address and data input and output as well as for command inputs. The Erase and Program operations are automatically executed making the device ideal for applications such as solid-state file storage, voice recording, image storage for digital cameras and other devices which require high-density non-volatile memory data storage. The data stored in the SmartMedia Card needs to comply with the data format standardized by the SSFDC Forum in order to maintain compatibility with other SmartMedia™ systems.

1.1 Features

- Organization
 - Memory cell array 528 × 64K × 8
 - Data Register 528 × 8
 - Page size 528 bytes
 - Block size (16K + 512) bytes
- Modes
 - Read, Reset, Auto Page Program
 - Auto Block Erase, Status Read
- Mode control
 - Serial Input/Output
 - Command control
- Complies with the SmartMedia Electrical Specification and Data Format Specification issued by SSFDC Forum (SmartMedia Card).
- Power Supply – $V_{CC} = 3.3\text{ V} \pm 0.3\text{ V}$
- Access time
 - Cell array to register 10 μs max
 - Serial Read Cycle 50 ns min
- Operating current
 - Read (50 ns cycle) 10 mA typ.
 - Program (avg.) 10 mA typ.
 - Erase (avg.) 10 mA typ.
 - Standby 100 μA max
- Package
 - SDSM-32-101-01: SmartMedia Card (Weight: 1.8 g. typical)

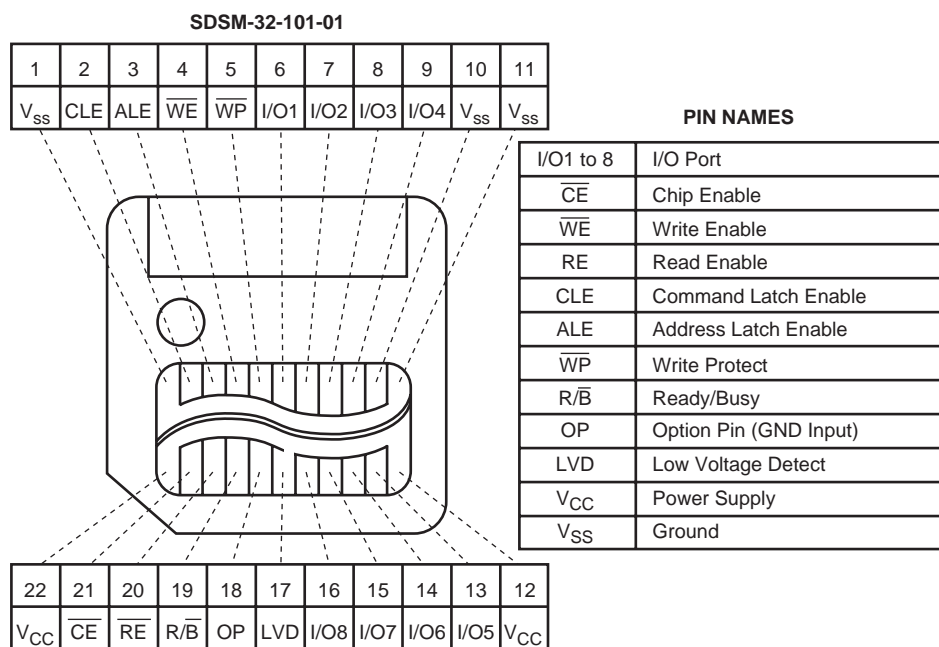


Figure 1-1 SDSM-32-101-01 SmartMedia Card Pin Assignments (Top View)

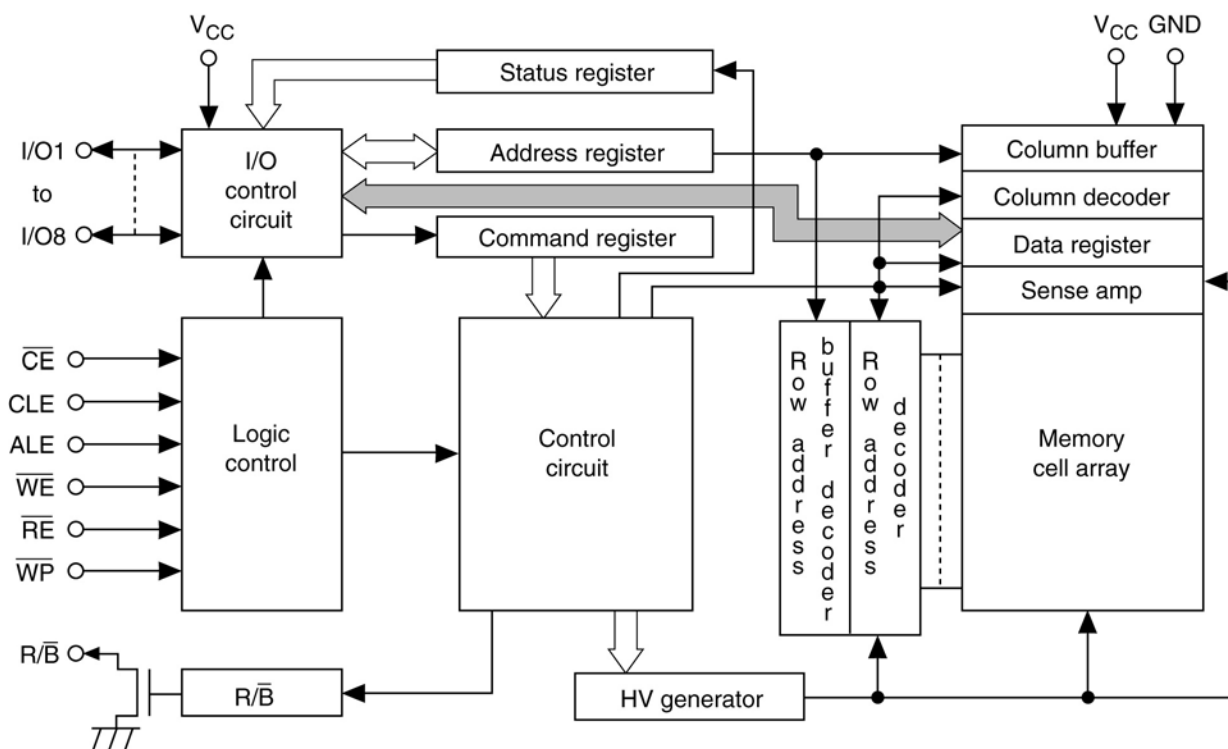


Figure 1-2 Block Diagram

Table 1-1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Symbol	Rating	Value	Unit
V_{CC}	Power Supply Voltage	-0.6 to 4.6	V
V_{IN}	Input Voltage	-0.6 to 4.6	V
$V_{I/O}$	Input /Output Voltage	-0.6 V to $V_{CC} + 0.3$ V (≤ 4.6 V)	V
T_{SOLDER}	Soldering Temperature (10s)	-	°C
T_{STG}	Storage Temperature	-20 to 65	°C
T_{OPR}	Operating Temperature	0 to 55	°C

Table 1-2 Capacitance *(Ta = 25°C, f = 1 MHz)

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min.	Max.	Unit
C_{IN}	Input	$V_{IN} = 0$ V	—	10	pF
C_{OUT}	Output	$V_{OUT} = 0$ V	—	10	pF

* This parameter is periodically sampled and is not tested for every device.

Table 1-3 Valid Blocks ⁽¹⁾

Symbol	Parameter	MIN	MAX	Unit
N_{VB}	Number of Valid Blocks	2008	2048	Blocks

(1) The SmartMedia Card occasionally contains unusable blocks. Refer to section 5.13.

Table 1-4 Recommended DC Operating Conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_{CC}	Power Supply Voltage	3.0	3.3	3.6	V
V_{IH}	High Level Input Voltage	2.0	—	$V_{CC} + 0.3$	V
V_{IL}	Low Level Input Voltage	-0.3*	—	0.8	V

* -2V (pulse width ≤ 20 ns)

Table 1-5 DC Characteristics**(Ta = 0° to 55° C, V_{CC} = 3.3V ± 0.3V)**

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
I _{IL}	Input Leakage Current	V _{IN} = 0V to V _{CC}	—	—	±10	μA
I _{LO}	Output Leakage Current	V _{OUT} = 0.4V to V _{CC}	—	—	±10	μA
I _{CC01}	Operating Current (Serial Read)	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$, I _{OUT} = 0 mA, t _{cycle} = 50 ns	—	10	30	mA
I _{CC03}	Operating Current (Command Input)	t _{cycle} = 50 ns	—	10	30	mA
I _{CC04}	Operating Current (Data Input)	t _{cycle} = 50 ns	—	10	30	mA
I _{CC05}	Operating Current (Address Input)	t _{cycle} = 50 ns	—	10	30	mA
I _{CC07}	Programming Current	—	—	10	30	mA
I _{CC08}	Erasing Current	—	—	10	30	mA
I _{CCS1}	Standby Current	$\overline{CE} = V_{IH}$	—	—	1	mA
I _{CCS2}	Standby Current	$\overline{CE} = V_{CC} - 0.2V$	—	—	100	μA
V _{OH}	High Level Output Voltage	I _{OH} = -400 μA	2.4	—	—	V
V _{OL}	Low Level Output Voltage	I _{OL} = 2.1 mA	—	—	0.4	V
I _{OL} (R/ \overline{B})	Output current of R/ \overline{B} pin	V _{OL} = 0.4V	—	8	—	mA

Table 1-6 AC Characteristics and Recommended Operating Conditions**(Ta = 0° to 55° C, VCC = 3.3V ± 0.3V)**

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Unit	Notes
t _{CLS}	CLE Setup Time	0	—	ns	
t _{CLH}	CLE Hold Time	10	—	ns	
t _{CS}	$\overline{\text{CE}}$ Setup Time	0	—	ns	
t _{CH}	$\overline{\text{CE}}$ Hold Time	10	—	ns	
t _{WP}	Write Pulse Width	25	—	ns	
t _{ALS}	ALE Setup Time	0	—	ns	
t _{ALH}	ALE Hold Time	10	—	ns	
t _{DS}	Data Setup Time	20	—	ns	
t _{DH}	Data Hold Time	10	—	ns	
t _{WC}	Write Cycle Time	50	—	ns	
t _{WH}	$\overline{\text{WE}}$ High Hold Time	15	—	ns	
t _{WW}	$\overline{\text{WP}}$ High to $\overline{\text{WE}}$ Low	100	—	ns	
t _{RR}	Ready to $\overline{\text{RE}}$ Falling Edge	20	—	ns	
t _{RP}	Read Pulse Width	35	—	ns	
t _{RC}	Read Cycle Time	50	—	ns	
t _{REA}	$\overline{\text{RE}}$ Access Time (Serial Data Access)	—	35	ns	
t _{CEH}	$\overline{\text{CE}}$ High Time for Last Address in Serial Read Cycle	100	—	ns	(3)
t _{READID}	$\overline{\text{RE}}$ Access Time (ID Read)	—	35	ns	
t _{OH}	Data Output Hold Time	10	—	ns	
t _{RHZ}	$\overline{\text{RE}}$ High to Output High Impedance	—	30	ns	
t _{CHZ}	$\overline{\text{CE}}$ High to Output High Impedance	—	20	ns	
t _{REH}	$\overline{\text{RE}}$ High Hold Time	15	—	ns	
t _{IR}	Output High impedance to $\overline{\text{RE}}$ Rising Edge	0	—	ns	
t _{RSTO}	$\overline{\text{RE}}$ Access Time (Status Read)	—	35	ns	
t _{CSTO}	$\overline{\text{CE}}$ Access Time (Status Read)	—	45	ns	
t _{RHW}	$\overline{\text{RE}}$ High to $\overline{\text{WE}}$ Low	0	—	ns	
t _{WHC}	$\overline{\text{WE}}$ High to $\overline{\text{CE}}$ Low	30	—	ns	
t _{WHR}	$\overline{\text{WE}}$ High to $\overline{\text{RE}}$ Low	30	—	ns	
t _{AR1}	ALE Low to $\overline{\text{RE}}$ Low (ID Read)	100	—	ns	
t _{CR}	$\overline{\text{CE}}$ Low to $\overline{\text{RE}}$ Low (ID Read)	100	—	ns	

Table 1-6 AC Characteristics and Recommended Operating Conditions (continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Unit	Notes
t_R	Memory Cell Array to Starting Address	—	10	μs	
t_{WB}	\overline{WE} High to Busy	—	200	ns	
t_{AR2}	ALE Low to \overline{RE} Low (Read Cycle)	50	—	ns	
t_{RB}	\overline{RE} Last Clock Rising Edge to Busy (in Sequential Read)	—	200	ns	
t_{CRY}	\overline{CE} High to Ready (When interrupted by \overline{CE} in Read Mode)	—	$600 + t_r(R/\overline{B})$	ns	(2)
t_{RST}	Device Reset Time (Read/Program/Erase)	—	6/10/500	μs	

Notes: (1) Transition time (t_T) = 5 ns.

(2) \overline{CE} High to Ready time depends on the pull-up resistor tied to the R/\overline{B} pin. (Refer to section 5.6.)

(3) If the delay between \overline{RE} and \overline{CE} is less than 200 ns and t_{CEH} is greater than or equal to 100 ns, reading will stop.

If the \overline{RE} to \overline{CE} delay is less than 30 ns, the device will not re-enter Busy state.

AC Test Conditions:

Input level: 2.4V/0.4V
 Input Comparison Level: 1.5V/1.5V
 Output Data Comparison Level: 1.5V/1.5V
 Output Load: 1 TTL + C_L (100 pF)

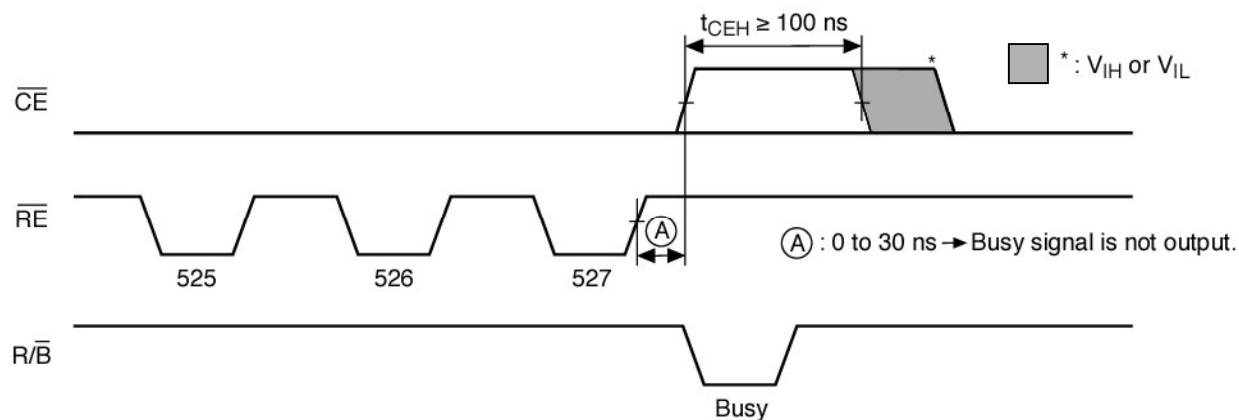
**Figure 1-3**

Table 1-7 Programming and Erasing Characteristics**(Ta = 0° to 55° C, VCC = 3.3V ± 0.3V)**

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Notes
t _{PROG}	Average Programming Time		200	1000	μs	
N	Number of Programming Cycles on Same Page			10		(1)
t _{BERASE}	Block Erasing Time		3	20	ms	
P/E	Number of Program/Erase Cycles			300,000		(2)

Notes: (1) Refer to section 5.11.

(2) Refer to section 5.14.

2.0 Timing Diagrams

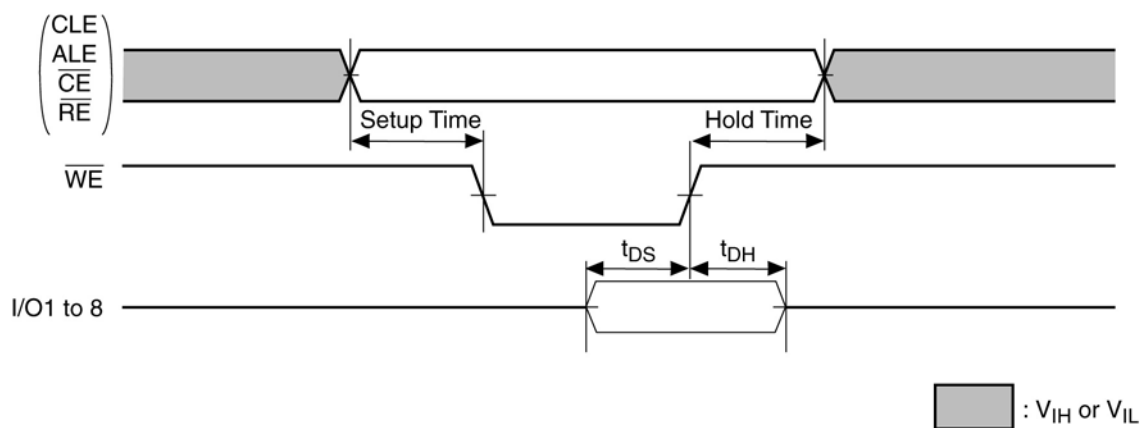


Figure 2-1 Latch Timing Diagram for Command/Address/Data

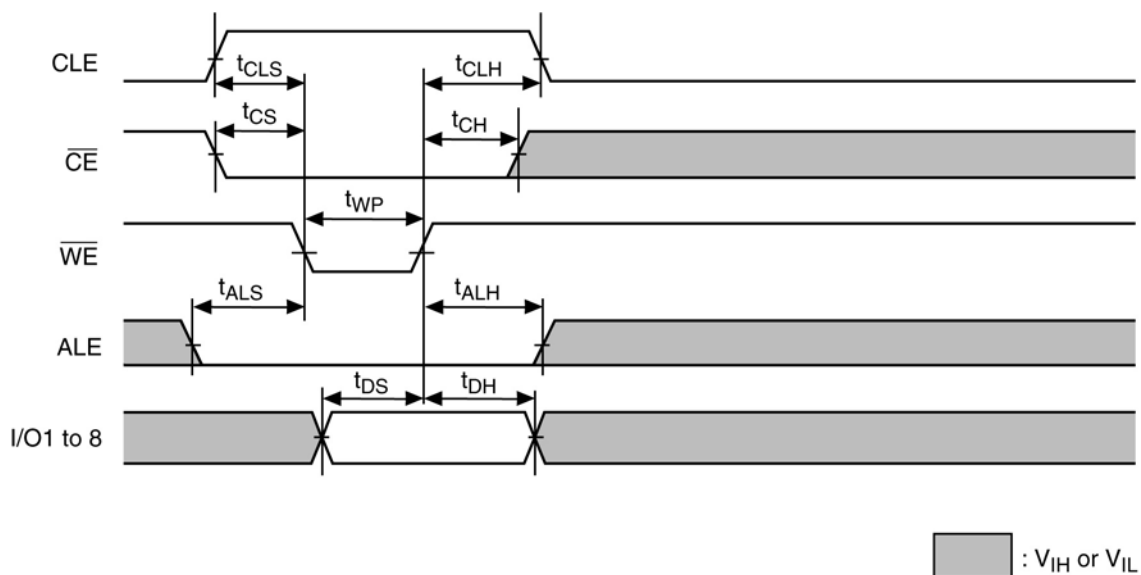


Figure 2-2 Command Input Cycle Timing Diagram

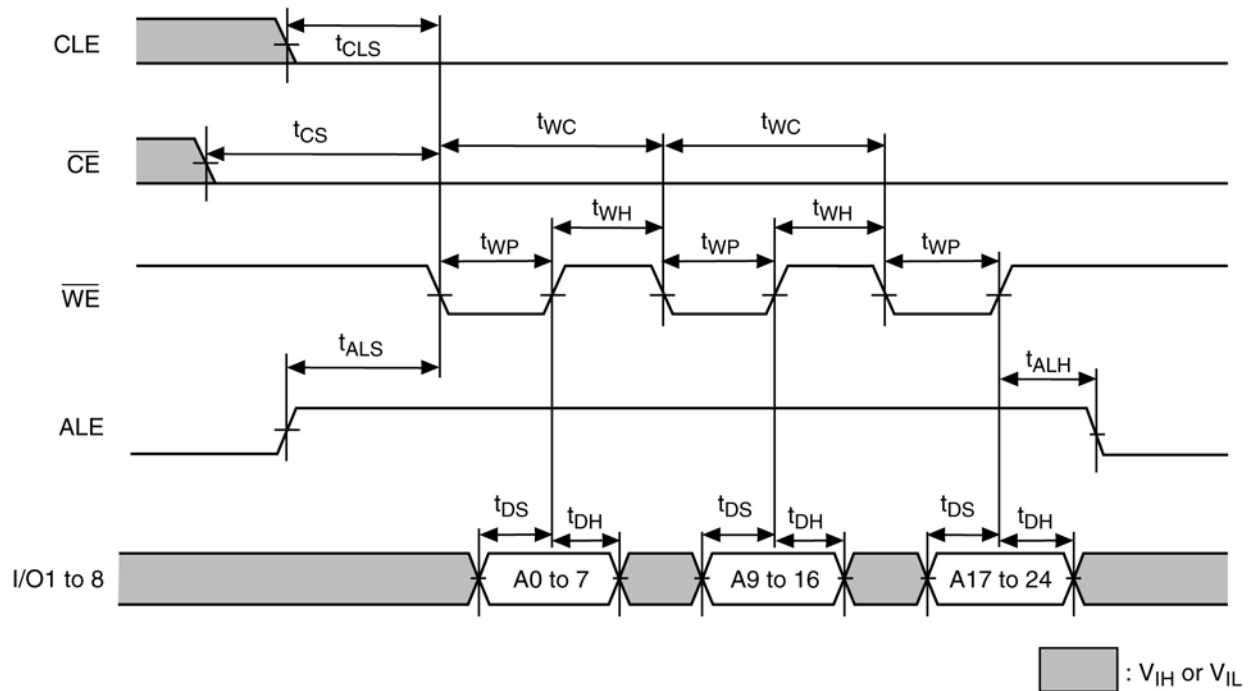


Figure 2-3 Address Input Cycle Timing Diagram

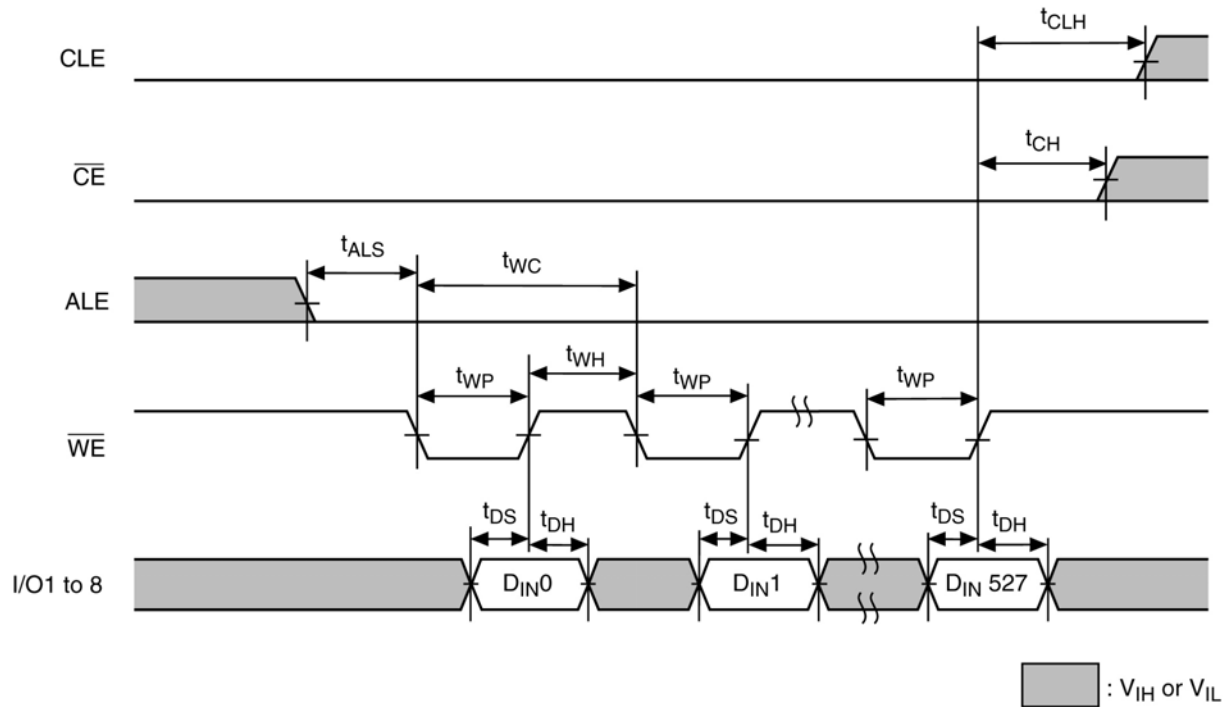


Figure 2-4 Data Input Cycle Timing Diagram

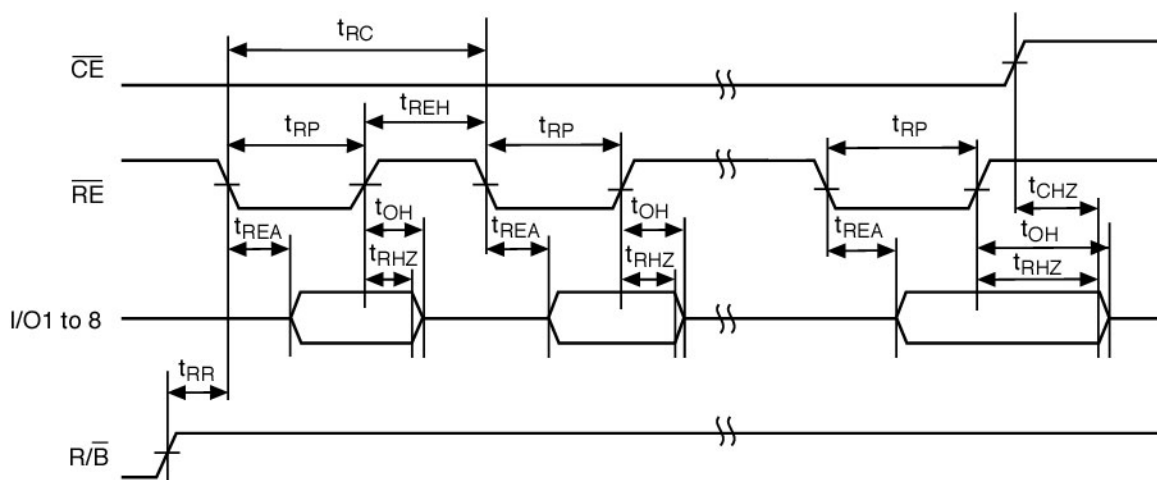
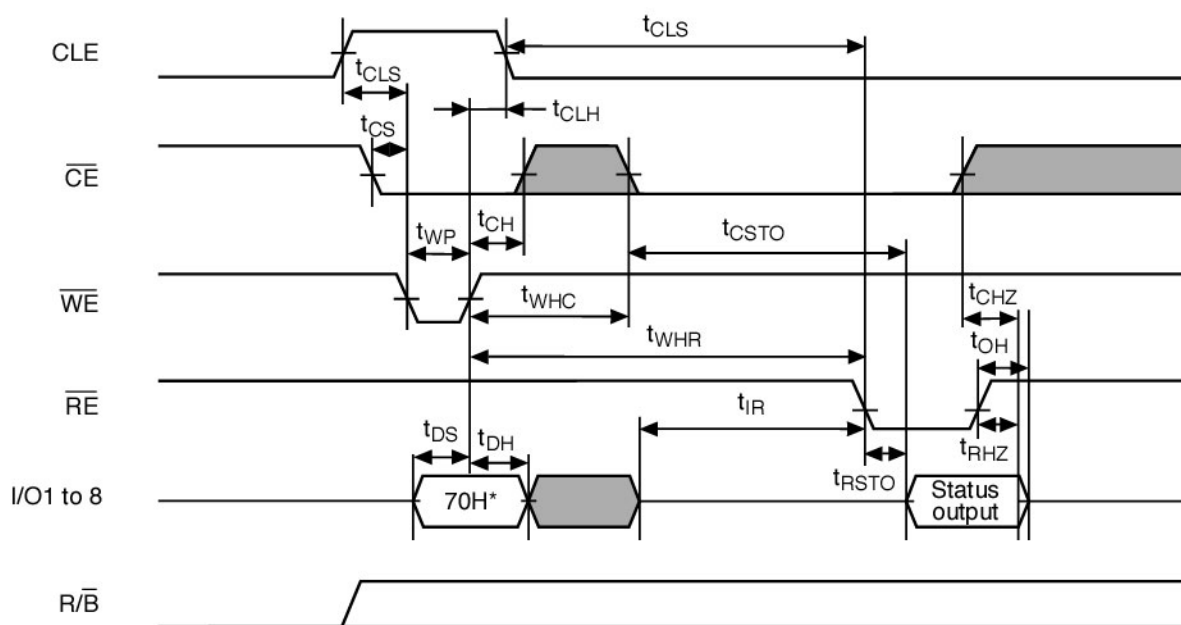


Figure 2-5 Serial Read Cycle Timing Diagram



* 70H represents the hexadecimal number 70.

□ : V_{IH} or V_{IL}

Figure 2-6 Status Read Cycle Timing Diagram

15

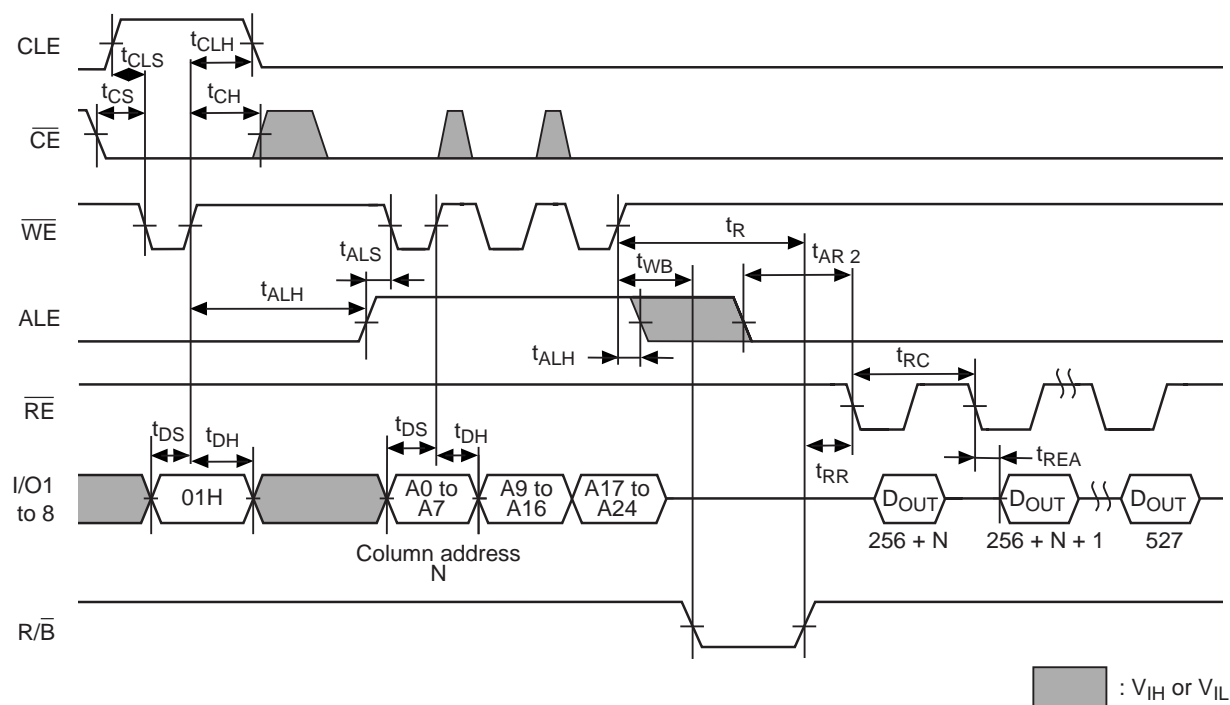


Figure 2-9 Read Cycle (2) Timing Diagram

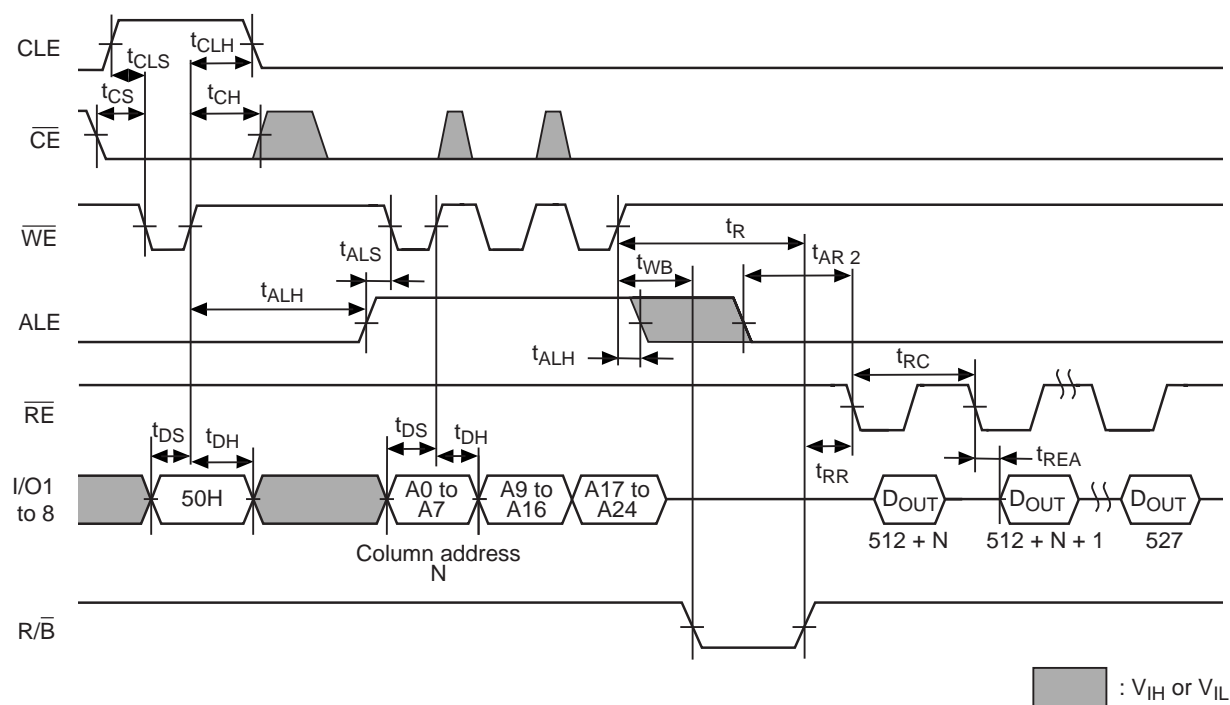


Figure 2-10 Read Cycle (3) Timing Diagram

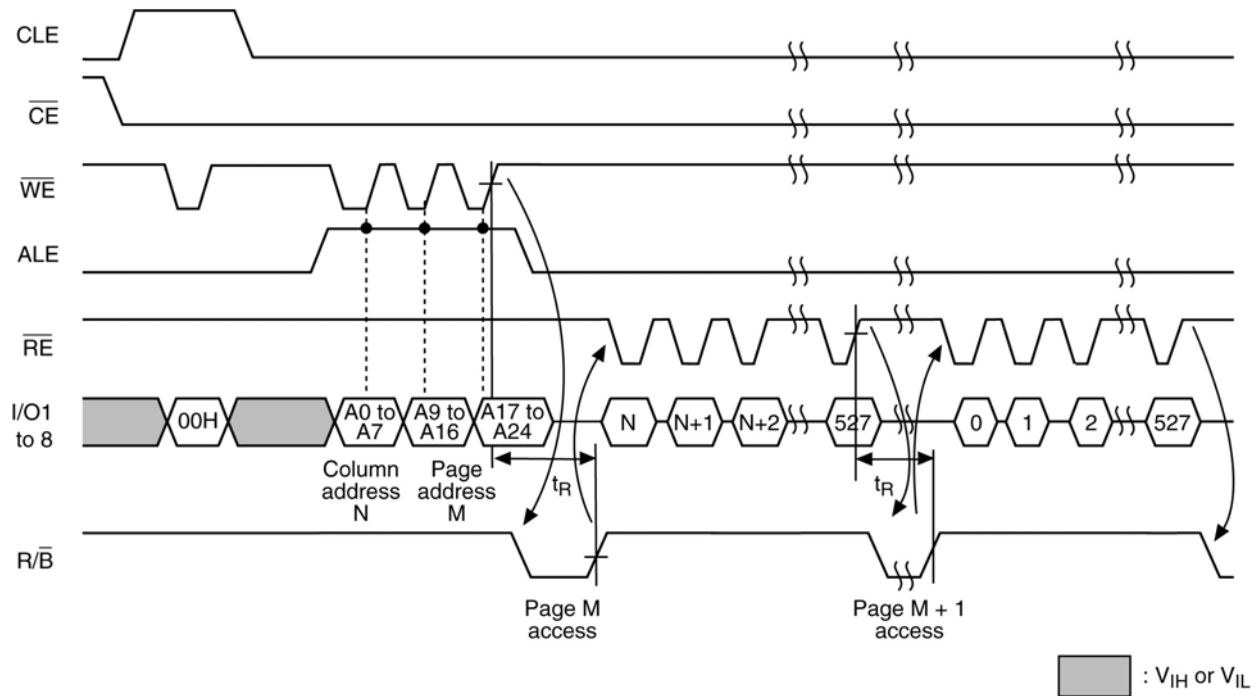


Figure 2-11 Sequential Read (1) Timing Diagram

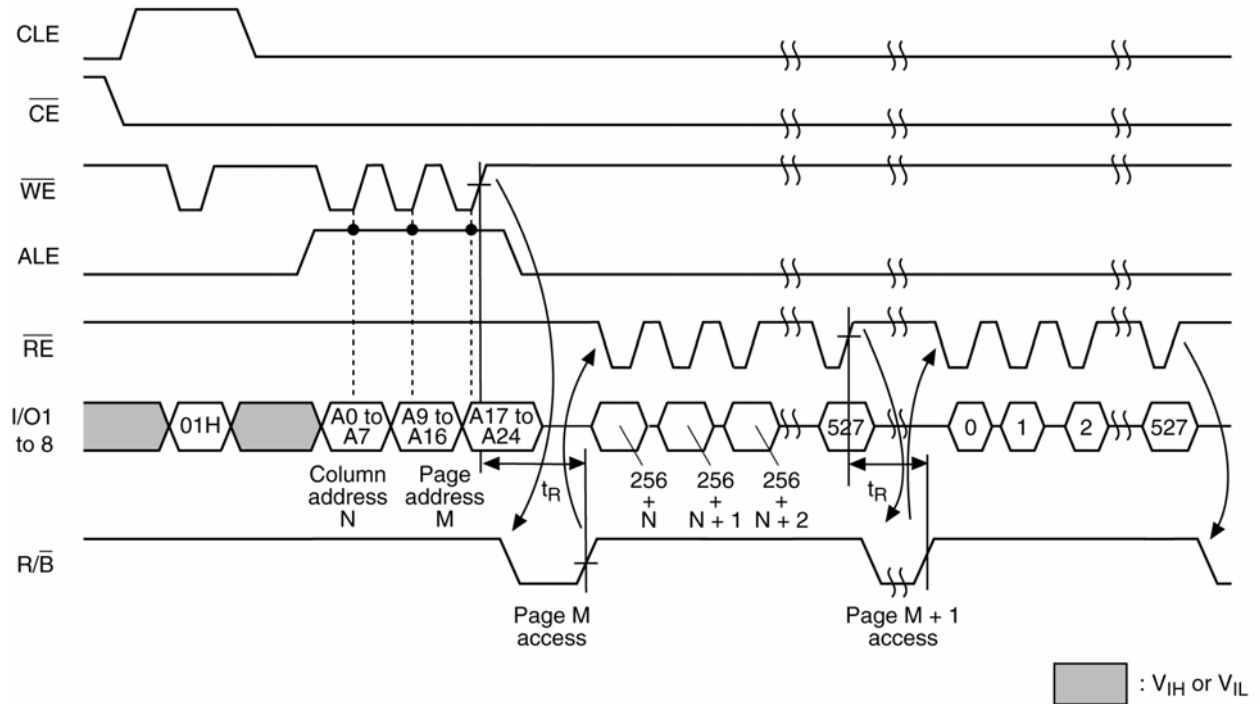


Figure 2-12 Sequential Read (2) Timing Diagram

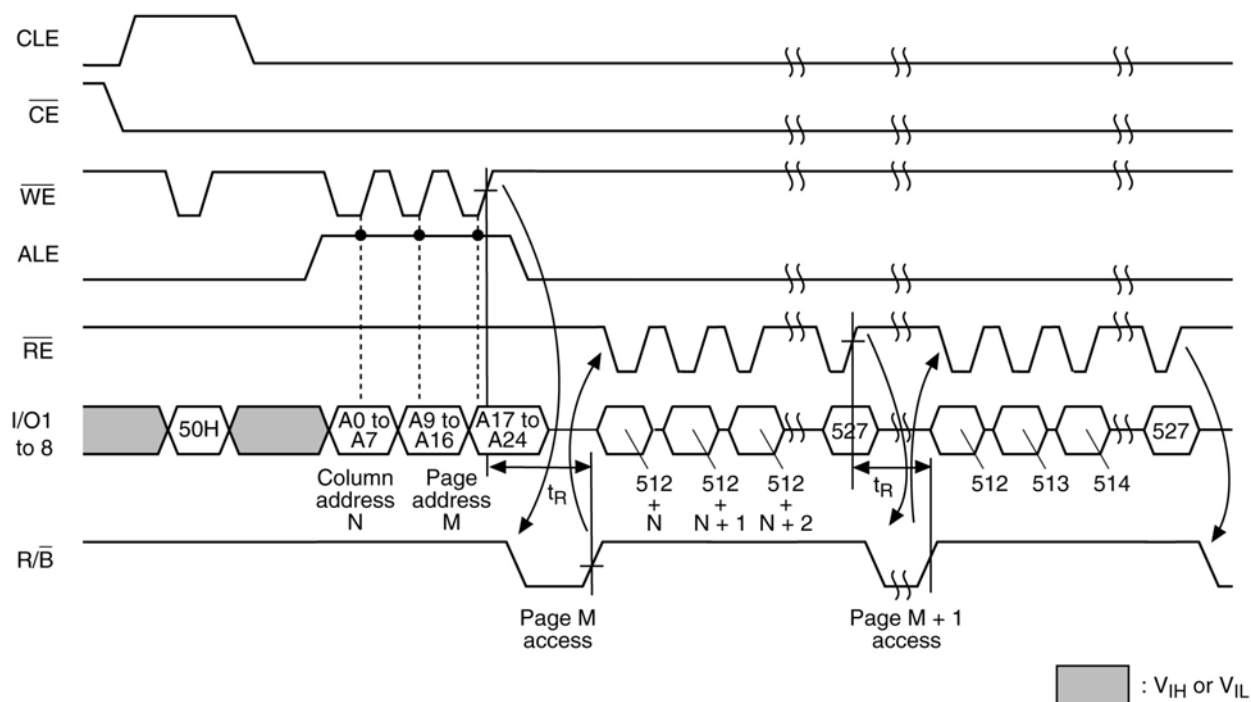


Figure 2-13 Sequential Read (3) Timing Diagram

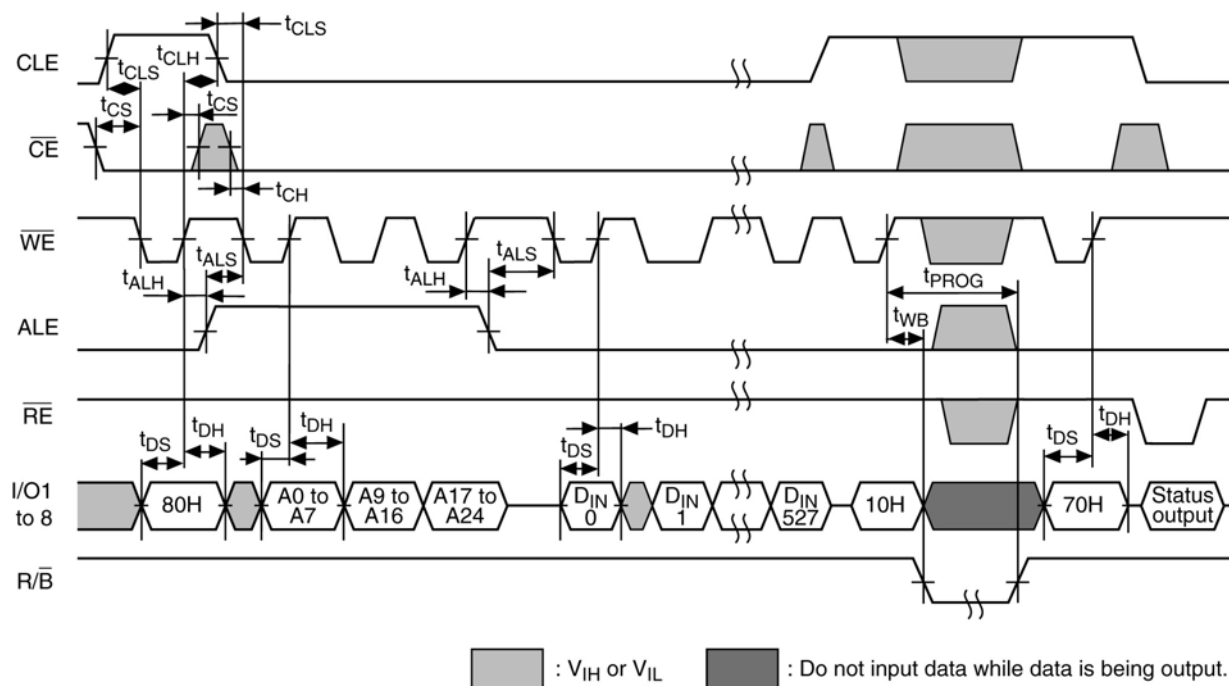


Figure 2-14 Auto Program Operation Timing Diagram

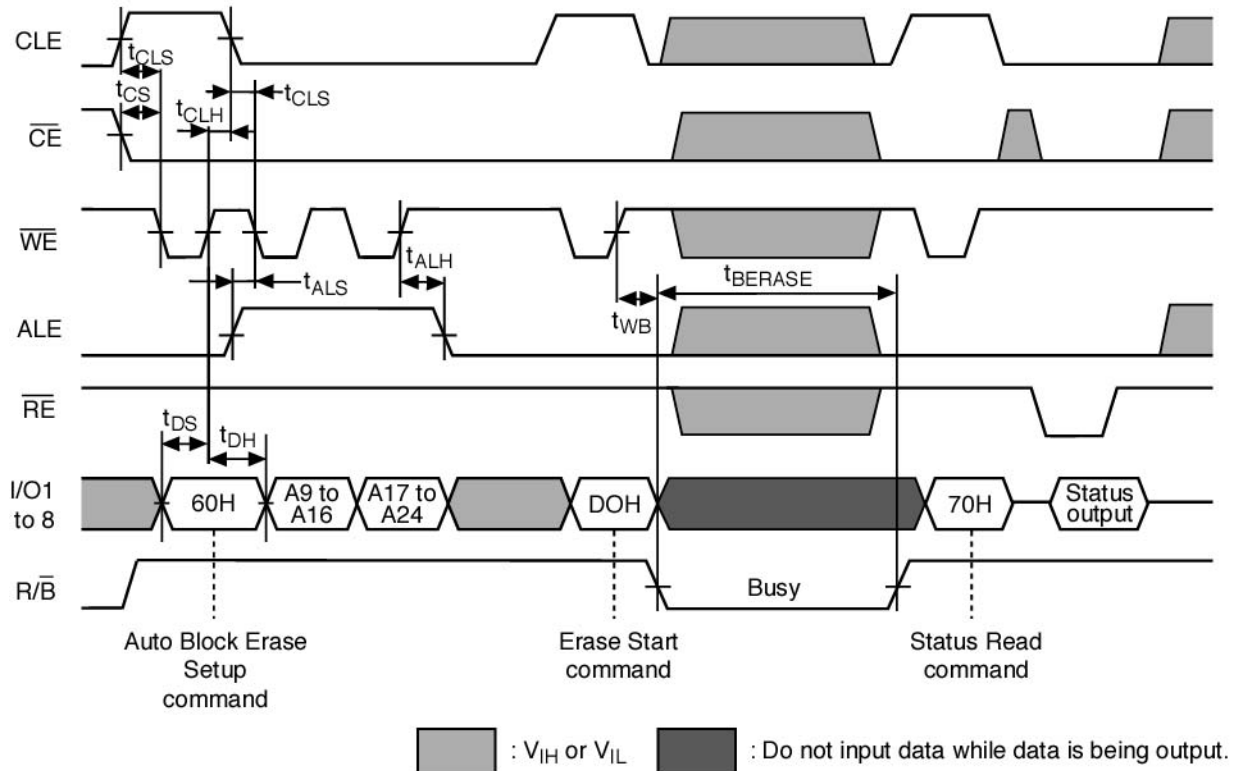


Figure 2-15 Auto Block Erase Timing Diagram

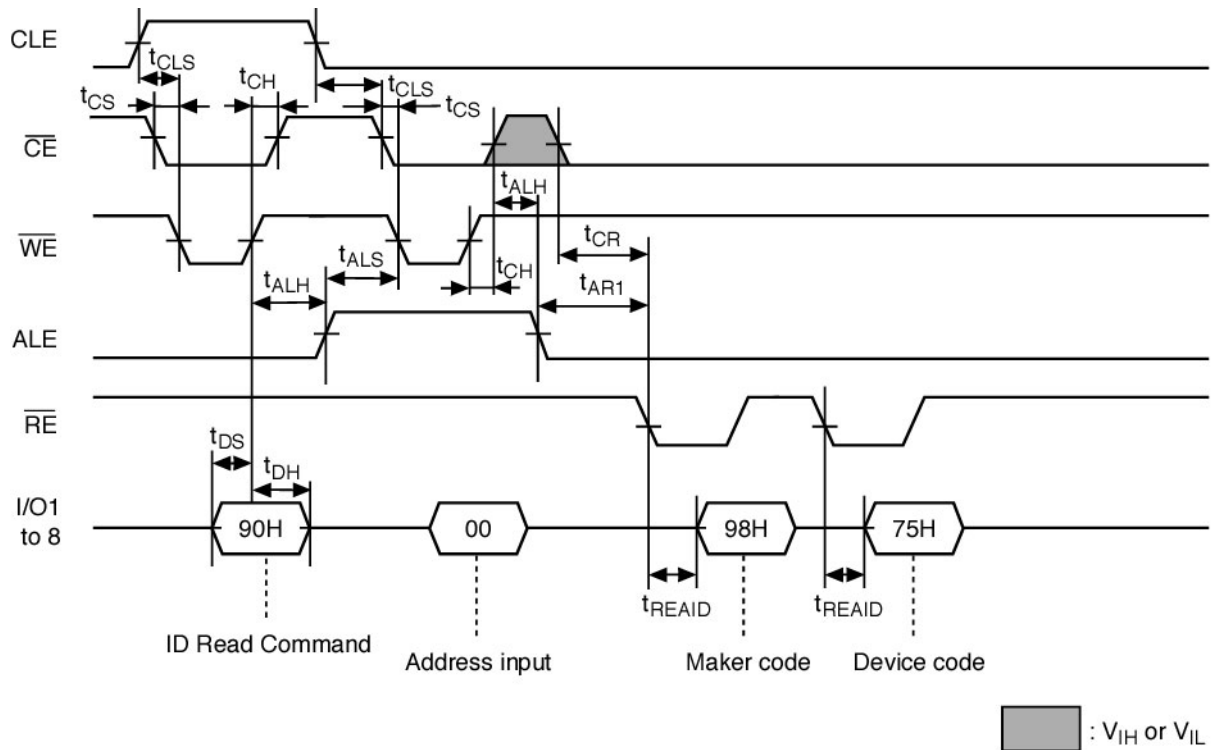


Figure 2-16 ID Read Operation Timing Diagram

3.0 Pin Functions

The device is a serial access memory which utilizes time-sharing input of address information. The device pinouts are configured as shown in Figure 3-1.

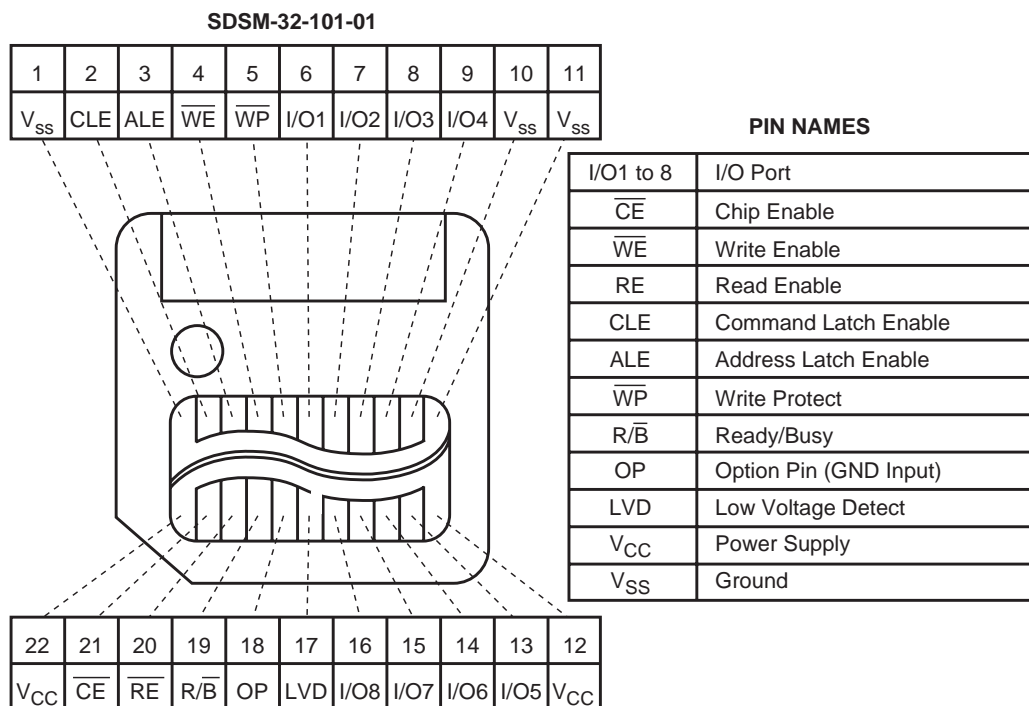


Figure 3-1 SmartMedia Card Pinout

3.1 Pin Descriptions

Command Latch Enable: CLE

The CLE input signal is used to control loading of the operation mode command into the internal command register. The command is latched into the command register from the I/O port on the rising edge of the \overline{WE} signal while CLE is High.

Address Latch Enable: ALE

The ALE signal is used to control loading of either address information or input data into the internal address/data register. Address information is latched on the rising edge of \overline{WE} if ALE is High. If ALE is Low, input data is latched.

Chip Enable: \overline{CE}

The device goes into a low-power Standby Mode when \overline{CE} goes High during a Read operation. The \overline{CE} signal is ignored when the device is in the Busy state ($\overline{R/B} = L$), such as during a Program or Erase operation, and will not enter Standby Mode even if the \overline{CE} input goes High. The \overline{CE} signal must stay Low during the Read Mode Busy state to ensure that memory array data is correctly transferred to the data register.

Write Enable: \overline{WE}

The \overline{WE} signal is used to control the acquisition of data from the I/O port.

Read Enable: \overline{RE}

The \overline{RE} signal controls serial data output. Data output will be valid when \overline{RE} goes low after t_{REA} . The internal column address counter is also incremented (Address = Address + 1) on this falling edge.

I/O Port: I/O1 to 8

The I/O1 to 8 pins are used as ports for transferring address, command and input/output data to and from the device.

Write Protect: \overline{WP}

The \overline{WP} signal is used to protect the device from accidental programming or erasing. The internal voltage regulator is reset when \overline{WP} is Low. This signal is usually used for protecting the data during the power-on/off sequence when input signals are invalid.

Ready/Busy: $\overline{R/B}$

The $\overline{R/B}$ output signal is used to indicate the operating condition of the device. The $\overline{R/B}$ signal is in Busy state ($\overline{R/B} = L$) during the Program, Erase and Read operations and will return to Ready state ($\overline{R/B} = H$) after completion of the operation. The output buffer for this signal is an open drain.

Option Pin: OP

This pin has to be connected to GND.

Low Voltage Detect: LVD (SmartMedia Card only)

The LVD signal is used to detect the power supply voltage level.

3.2 Schematic Cell Layout and Address Assignment

The Program operation works on page units while the Erase operation works on block units.

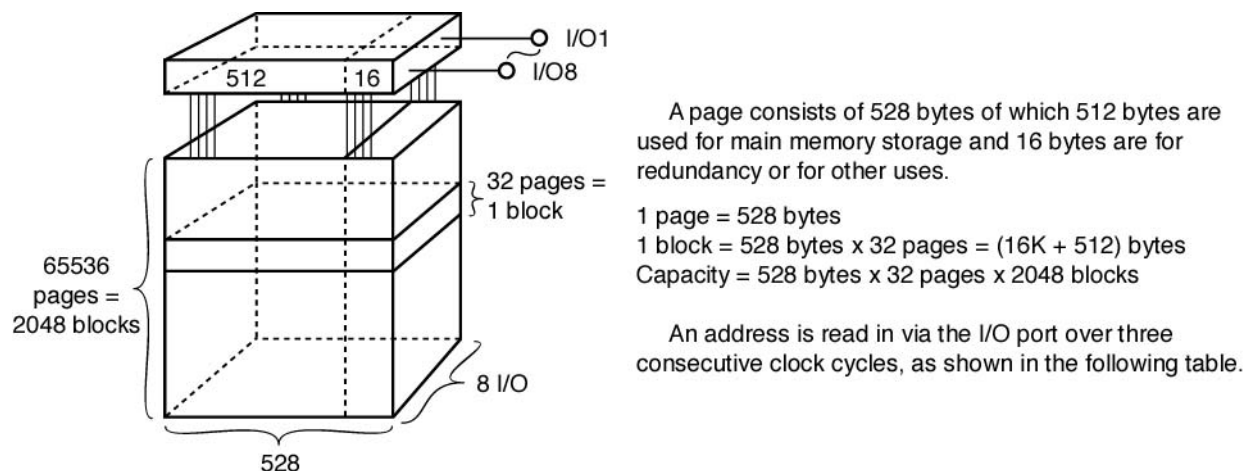


Figure 3-2 Schematic Cell Layout

Table 3-1 Addressing





	I/O1	I/O2	I/O3	I/O4	I/O5	I/O6	I/O7	I/O8	
First cycle	A0	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	A0 to A7: Column address
Second cycle	A9	A10	A11	A12	A13	A14	A15	A16	A9 to A24: Page address (A14 to A24: Block address)
Third cycle	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21	A22	A23	A24	A9 to A13: NAND address in block)

* : A8 is automatically set to Low or High by a 00H command or a 01H command.

3.3 Operation Mode: Logic and Command Tables

The operation modes such as Program, Erase, Read and Reset are controlled by the eleven different command operations shown in Table 3-3. Address input, command input and data input/output are controlled by the CLE, ALE, $\overline{\text{CE}}$, $\overline{\text{WE}}$, $\overline{\text{RE}}$ and $\overline{\text{WP}}$ signals, as shown in Table 3-2.

Table 3-2 Logic Table

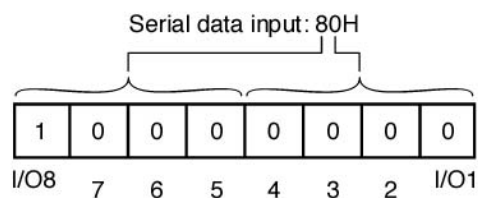
	CLE	ALE	$\overline{\text{CE}}$	$\overline{\text{WE}}$	$\overline{\text{RE}}$	$\overline{\text{WP}}$
Command Input	H	L	L		H	*
Data Input	L	L	L		H	*
Address input	L	H	L		H	*
Serial Data Output	L	L	L	H		*
During Programming (Busy)	*	*	*	*	*	H
During Erasing (Busy)	*	*	*	*	*	H
Program, Erase Inhibit	*	*	*	*	*	L

H: V_{IH} , L: V_{IL} , *: V_{IH} or V_{IL}

Table 3-3 Command Table (HEX)

	First Cycle	Second Cycle	Acceptable while Busy
Serial Data Input	80	—	
Read Mode (1)	00	—	
Read Mode (2)	01	—	
Read Mode (3)	50	—	
Reset	FF	—	√
Auto Program	10	—	
Auto Block Erase	60	D0	
Status Read	70	—	√
ID Read	90	—	

HEX data bit assignment
(Example)



Once the device has been set to Read mode by an 00H, 01H or 50H command, additional Read commands are not needed for sequential page Read operations. The following table shows the operation states for Read mode.

Table 3-4 Read Mode Operation States

	CLE	ALE	$\overline{\text{CE}}$	$\overline{\text{WE}}$	$\overline{\text{RE}}$	I/O1 to I/O8	Power
Output select	L	L	L	H	L	Data output	Active
Output Deselect	L	L	L	H	H	High impedance	Active
Standby	L	L	H	H	*	High impedance	Standby

H: V_{IH} , L: V_{IL} , *: V_{IH} or V_{IL}

4.0 Device Operation

4.1 Read Mode (1)

Read Mode (1) is set when an 00H command is issued to the Command register. Refer to Figure 4-1 below for timing details and the block diagram.

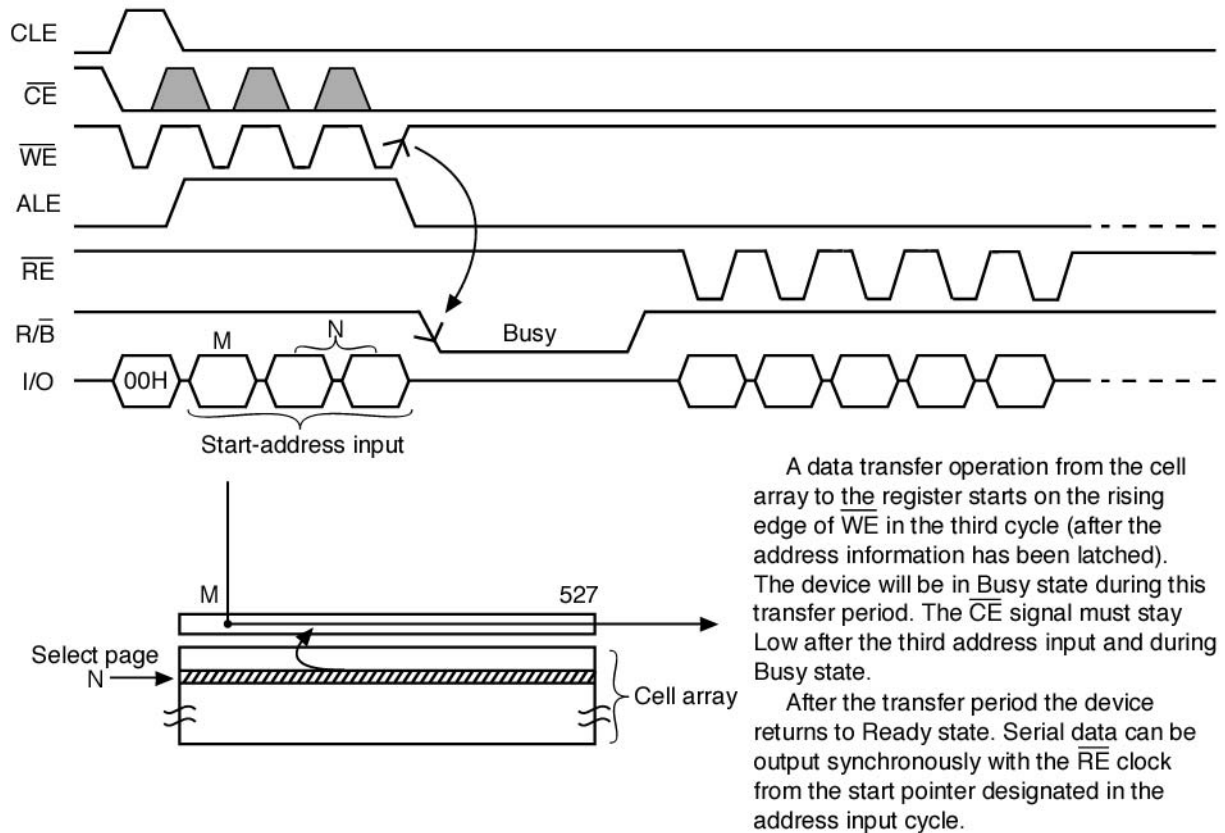


Figure 4-1 Read Mode (1) Operation

4.2 Read Mode (2)

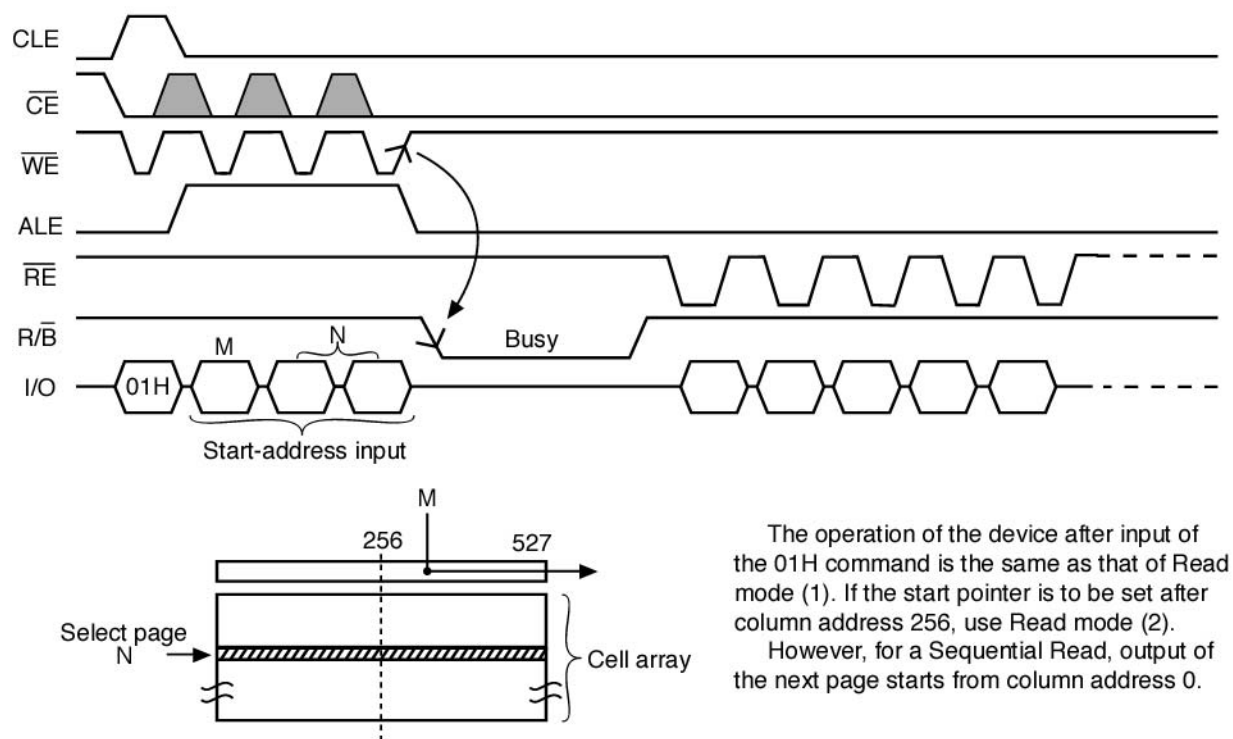


Figure 4-2 Read Mode (2) Operation

4.3 Read Mode (3)

Read Mode (3) has the same timing as Read Modes (1) and (2) but is used to access information in the extra 16-byte redundancy area of the page. Therefore, the start pointer is set to a value between byte 512 and byte 527.

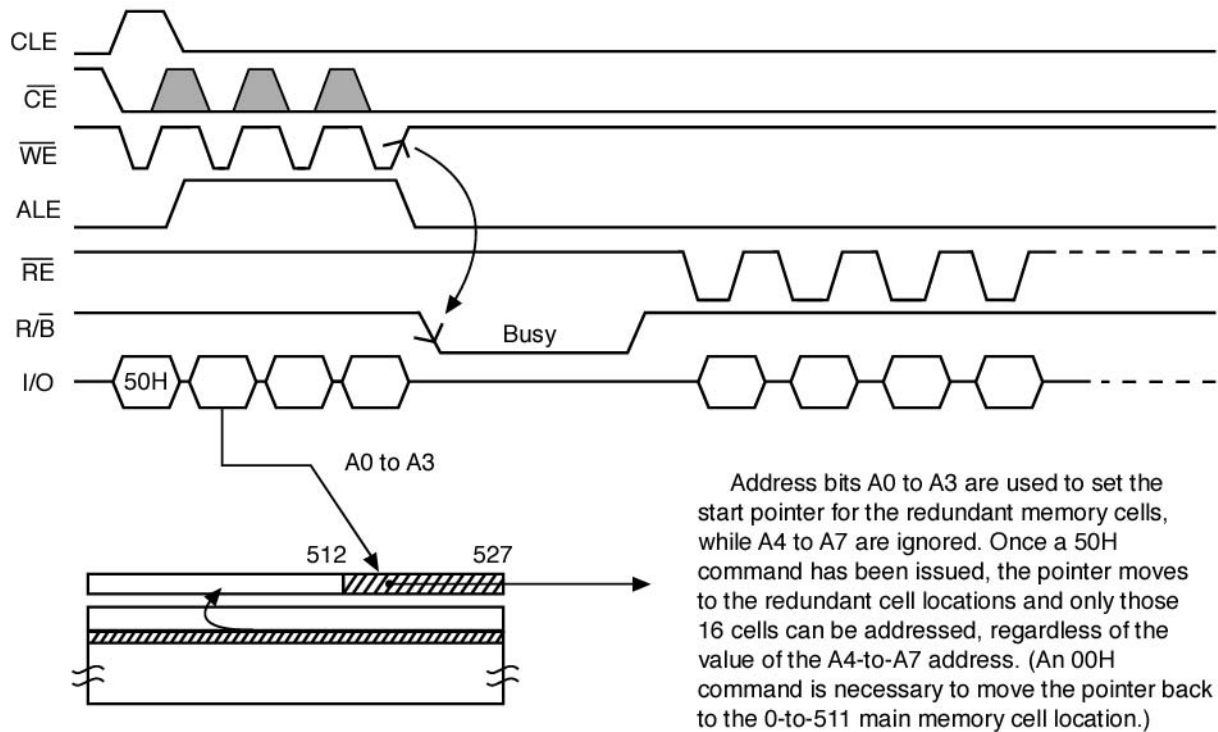


Figure 4-3 Read Mode (3) Operation

4.4 Sequential Read (1) (2) (3)

This mode, Sequential Read (1) (2) (3), allows the sequential reading of pages without additional address input.

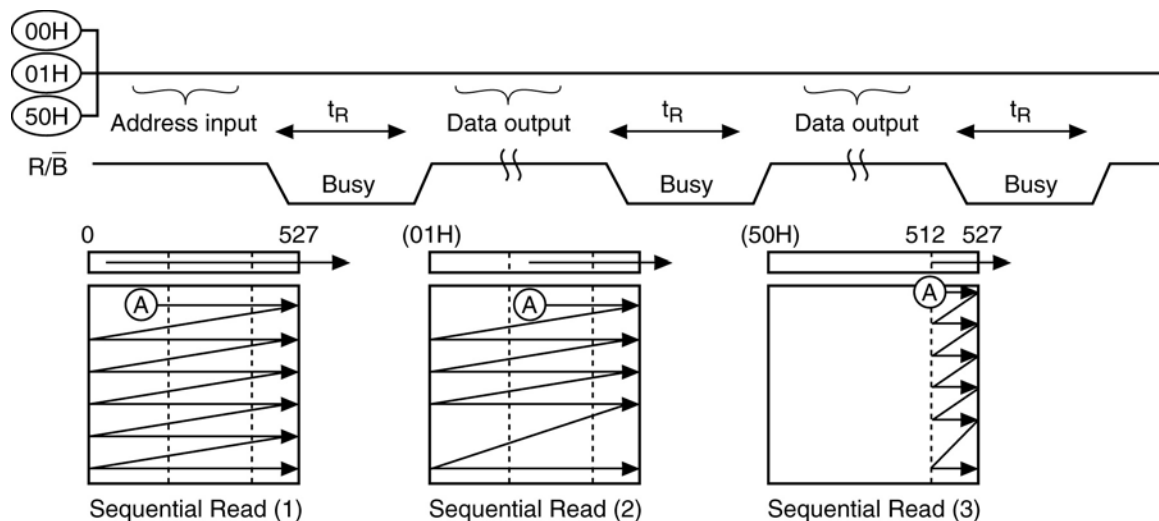


Figure 4-4 Sequential Read (1) (2) (3) Operation

Sequential Read modes (1) and (2) output the contents of addresses 0 to 527 as shown above, while Sequential Read mode (3) outputs the contents of the redundant address locations only. When the pointer reaches the last address, the device continues to output the data from column address 0 (Read Modes (1) and (2)) or column address 512 (Read Mode (3)) of the next page on the next \overline{RE} clock signal.

4.5 Status Read

The device automatically implements the execution and verification of the Program and Erase operations. The Status Read function is used to monitor the Ready/Busy status of the device, determine the result (pass /fail) of a Program or Erase operation, and determine whether the device is in Suspend or Protect mode. The device status is output via the I/O port on the \overline{RE} clock after a 70H command input. The resulting information is outlined in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1 Status Output Table

	Status	Output
I/O1	Pass/Fail	Pass: 0 Fail: 1
I/O2	Not Used	0
I/O3	Not Used	0
I/O4	Not Used	0
I/O5	Not Used	0
I/O6	Not Used	0
I/O7	Ready/Busy	Ready: 1 Busy: 0
I/O8	Write Protect	Protect: 0 Not Protected: 1

The Pass/Fail status on I/O1 is only valid when the device is in the Ready state.

An application example with multiple devices is shown in Figure 4-5.

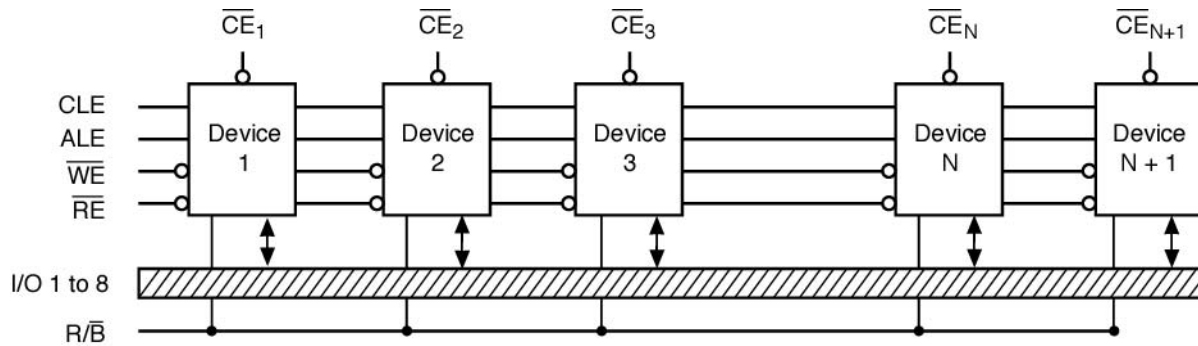


Figure 4-5 Application Example with Multiple Devices

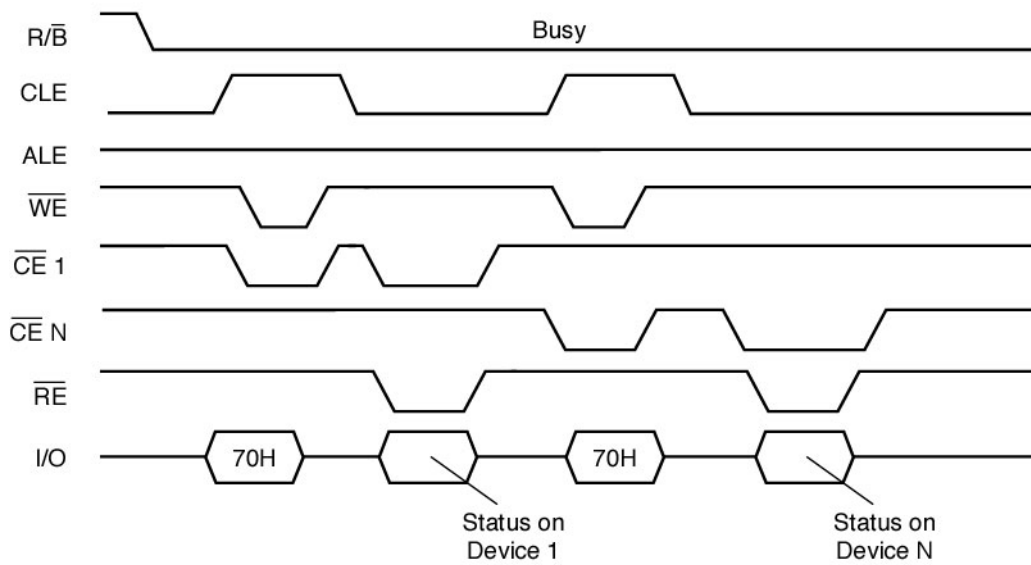


Figure 4-6 Status Read Timing Application Example

System Design Note: If the $\overline{R/B}$ pin signals from multiple devices are wired together as shown in the Figure 4-5, the Status Read function can be used to determine the status of each individual device.

4.6 Auto Page Program

The SmartMedia Card carries out an Automatic Page Program operation when it receives a 10H Program command after the address and data have been input. The sequence of command, address and data input is shown below.

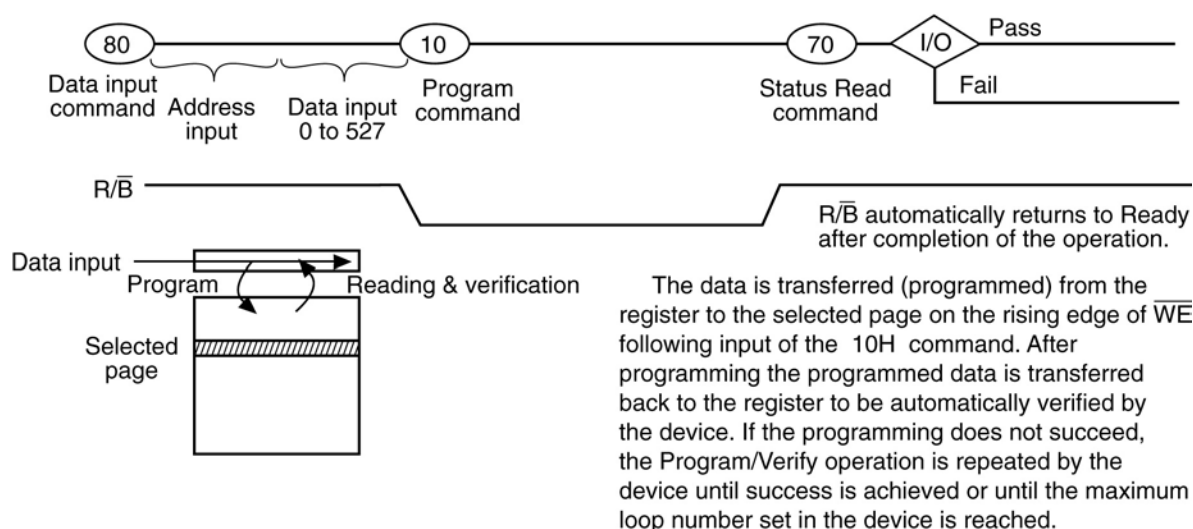


Figure 4-7 Auto Page Program Operation

4.7 Auto Block Erase

The Auto Block Erase operation starts on the rising edge of \overline{WE} after the Erase Start command D0H which follows the Erase Setup command 60H. This two-cycle process for Erase operations acts as an extra layer of protection from accidental erasure of data due to external noise. The device automatically executes the Erase and Verify operations.

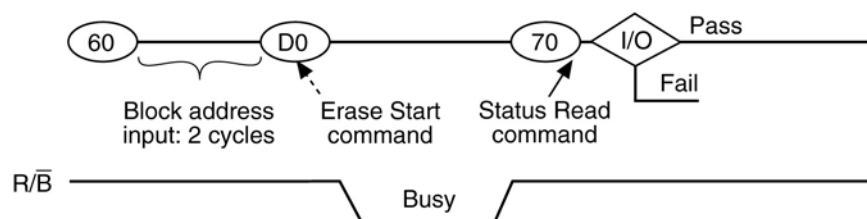


Figure 4-8 Auto Block Erase

4.8 Reset

The Reset mode stops all operations. For example, in the case of a Program or Erase operation the internally generated voltage is discharged to 0 volts and the device enters Wait state. The address and data registers are set as follows after a Reset:

- Address register: All "0"
- Data register: All "1"
- Operation Mode: Wait state

Figure 4-9 through 4-13 show the response to an FFH Reset command input during the various device operations.

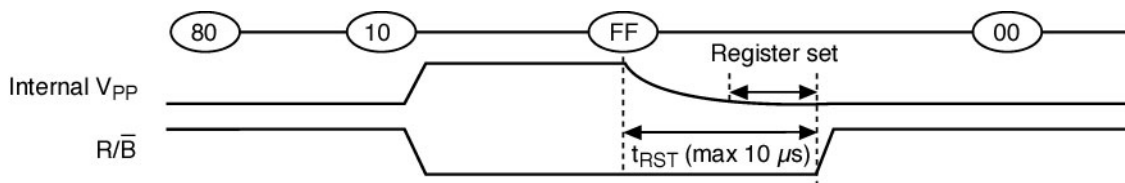


Figure 4-9 When a Reset Command (FFH) is Input During Programming

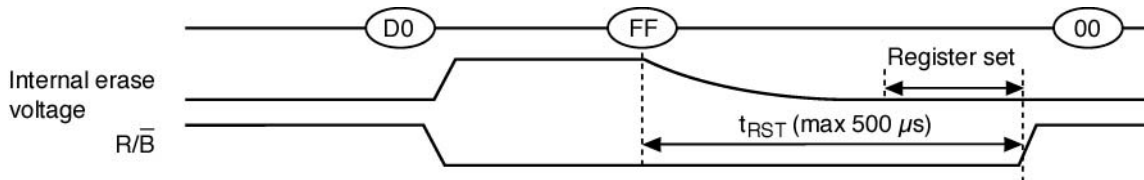


Figure 4-10 When a Reset Command (FFH) is Input During Erasing

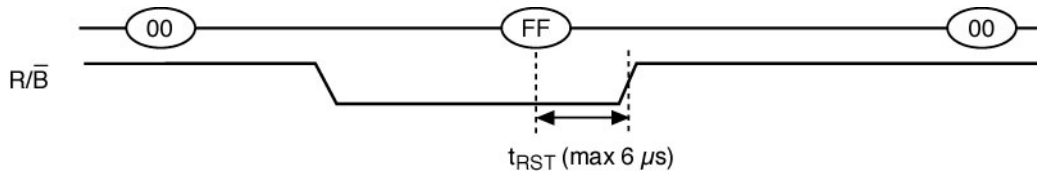
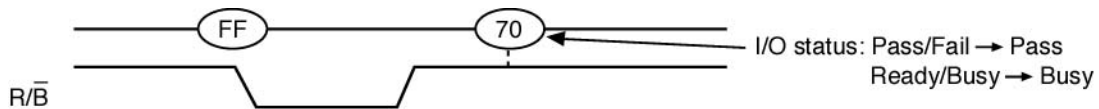


Figure 4-11 When a Reset Command (FFH) is Input During a Read Operation



The following operation is prohibited. If the following operation is executed, correct resetting of the address and data register cannot be guaranteed.

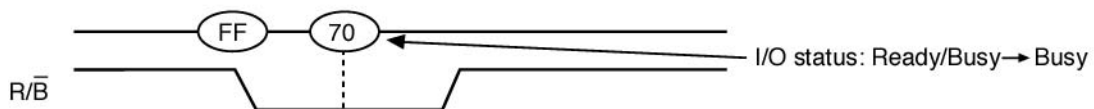


Figure 4-12 When a Status Read Command (70H) is Input After a Reset

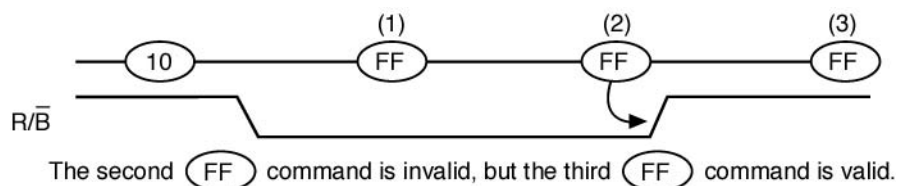


Figure 4-13 When Two or More Reset Commands are Input in Succession

4.9 ID Read

The SmartMedia Card contain ID codes which identify the device type and the manufacturer. The ID codes can be read out under the following timing conditions:

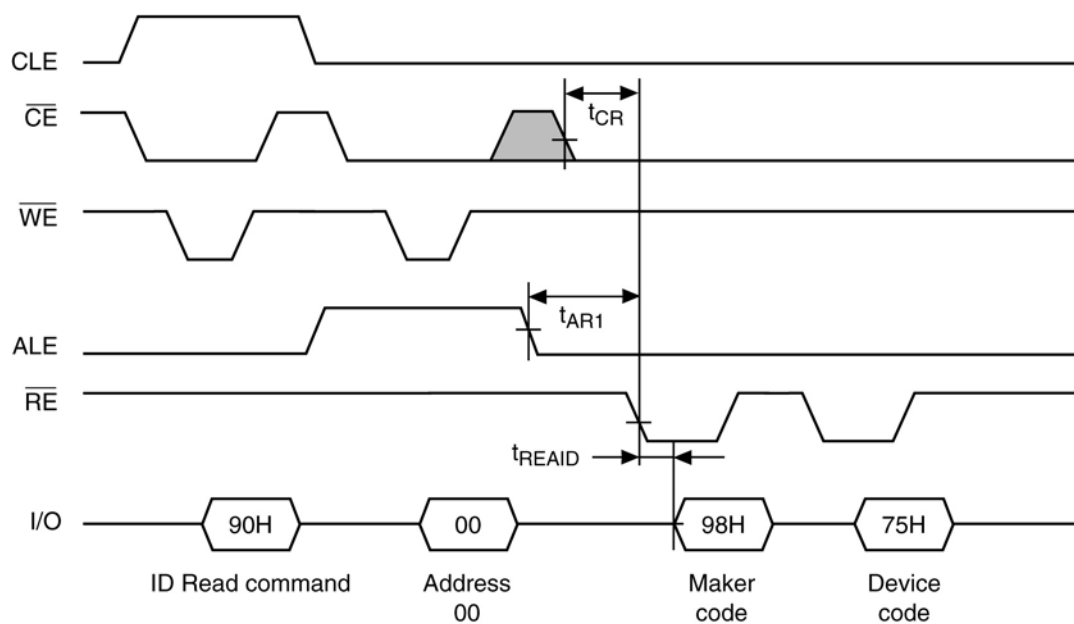


Figure 4-14 ID Read Timing

Table 4-2 Code Table

	I/O8	I/O7	I/O6	I/O5	I/O4	I/O3	I/O2	I/O1	Hex Data
Maker code	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	98H
Device code	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	75H

5.0 Application Notes and Comments

5.1 Prohibition of Unspecified Commands

The operation commands are listed in Table 3-3. Input of a command other than those specified in Table 3-3 is prohibited. Stored data may be corrupted if an unknown command is entered during the command cycle.

5.2 Pointer Control for 00H, 01H and 50H

The device has three Read modes which set the destination of the pointer. Table 5-1 shows the destination of the pointer, and Figure 5-1 is a block diagram of their operations.

Table 5-1 Pointer Destination

Read Mode	Command	Pointer
(1)	00H	0 to 255
(2)	01H	256 to 511
(3)	50H	512 to 527

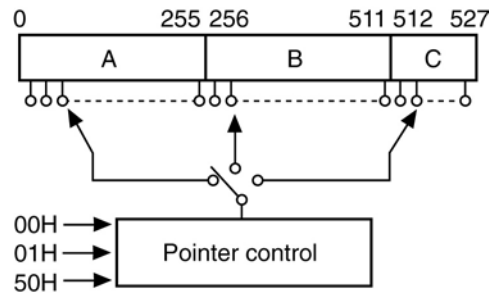


Figure 5-1 Pointer Control

The pointer is set to region A by the 00H command, to region B by the 01H command and to region C by the 50H command. For example, the 00H command must be input to set the pointer back to region A when the pointer is pointing to region C.

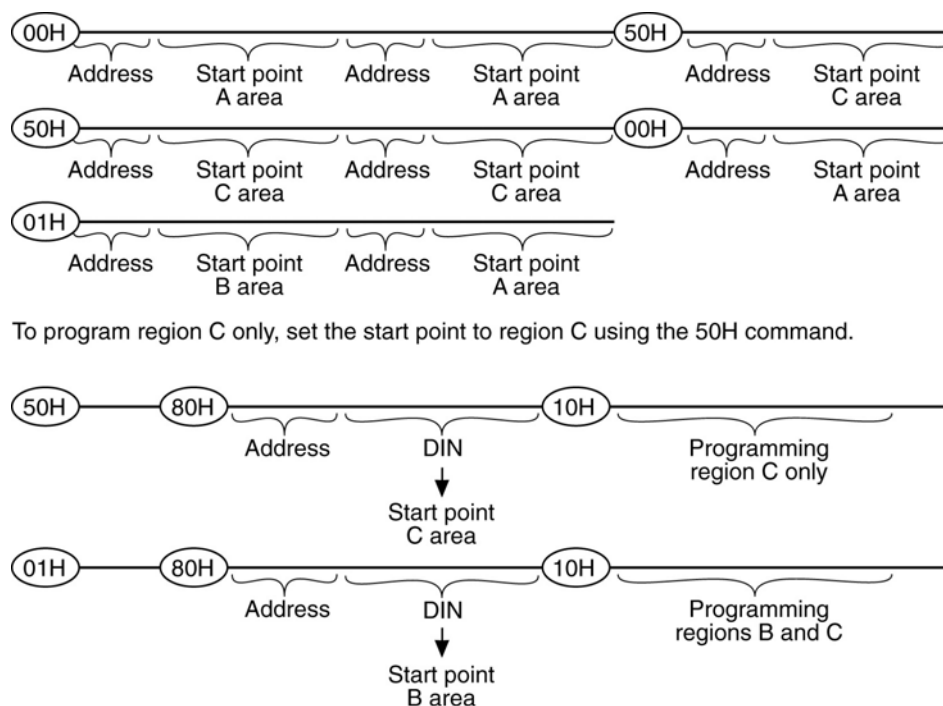
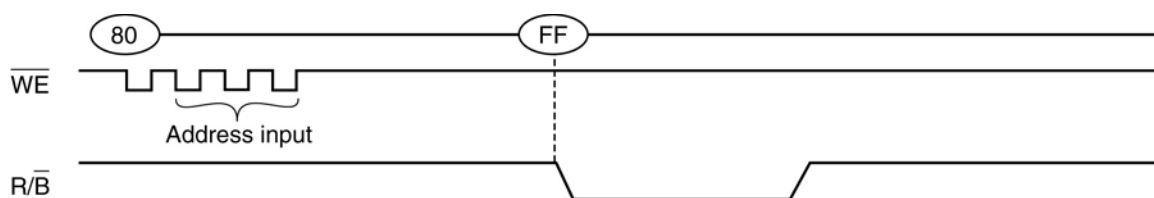


Figure 5-2 Example of How to Set Pointer

5.3 Acceptable Commands After Serial Input Command 80H

Once the Serial Input command 80H has been input, do not input any command other than the Program Execution command 10H or the Reset command FFH.



If a command other than 10H or FFH is input, the Program operation is not performed.

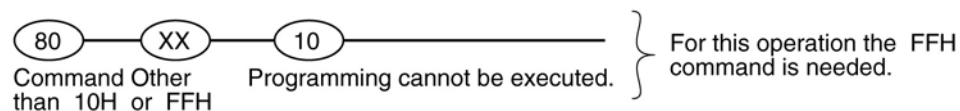


Figure 5-3 Serial Input Command

5.4 Status Read During a Read Operation

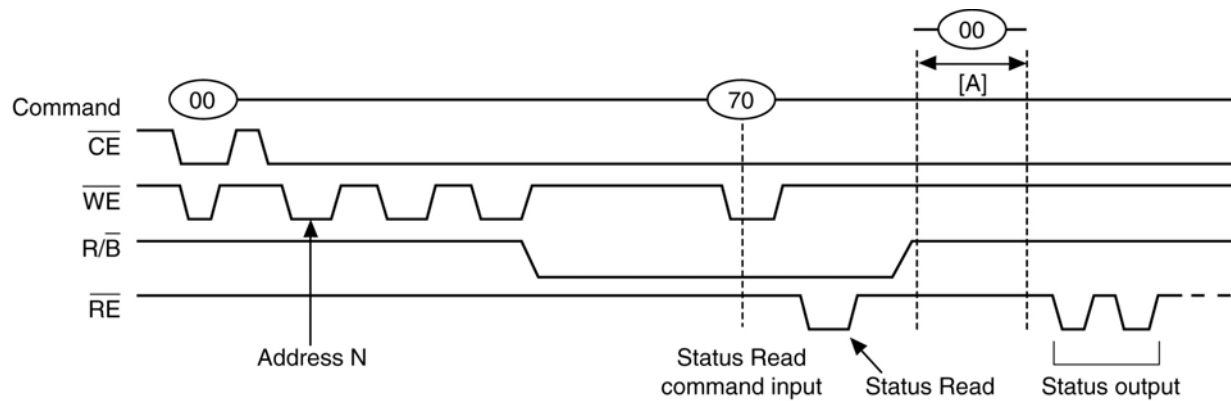


Figure 5-4 Status Read During a Read Operation

The device status can be read out by inputting the Status Read command 70H in Read mode. Once the device has been set to Status Read mode by a 70H command, the device will not return to Read mode.

Therefore, a Status Read during a Read operation is prohibited.

However, when the Read command 00H is input during [A], Status mode is reset and the device returns to Read mode. In this case, data output starts automatically from address N and address input is unnecessary.

5.5 Auto-Programming Failure

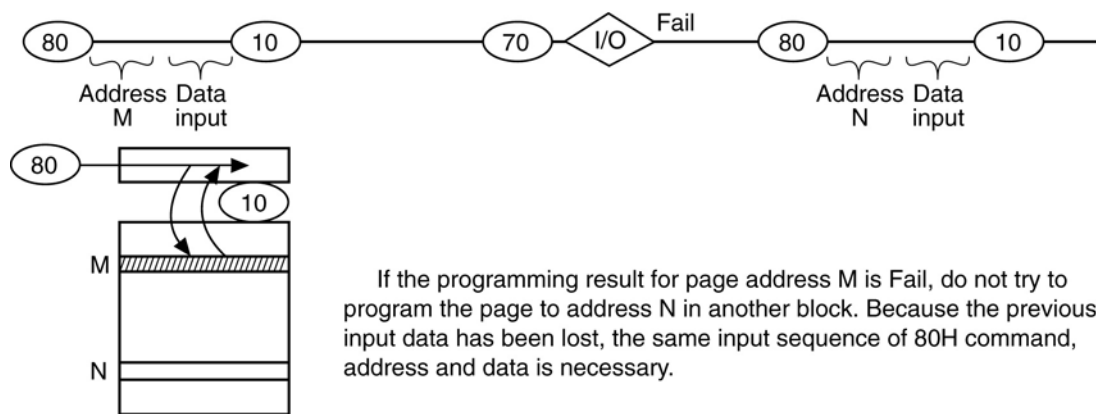


Figure 5-5 Auto-programming Failure

5.6 R/\bar{B} : Termination for the Ready/Busy Pin (R/\bar{B})

A pull-up resistor needs to be used for termination because the R/\bar{B} buffer consists of an open drain circuit.

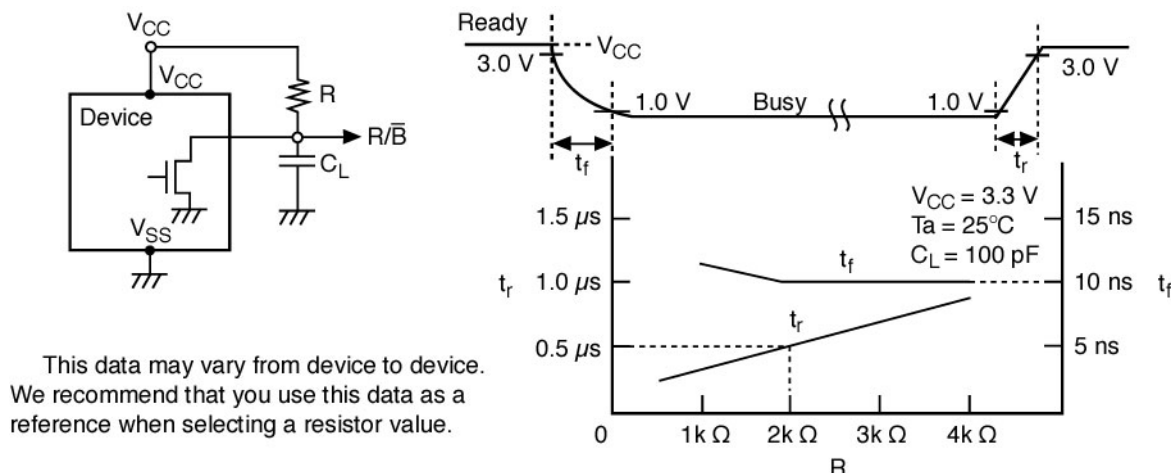


Figure 5-6 Termination of the Ready/Busy Pin

5.7 Status After Power-on

Although the device is set to Read mode after power-on, the following sequence is necessary because some input signals may not be stable at power-on.

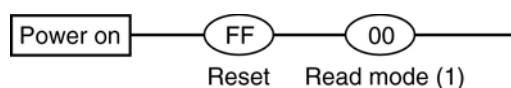


Figure 5-7 Status After Power-on

5.8 Power-on/off Sequence

The \overline{WP} signal is useful for protecting against data corruption at power-on/off. The following timing sequence is necessary:

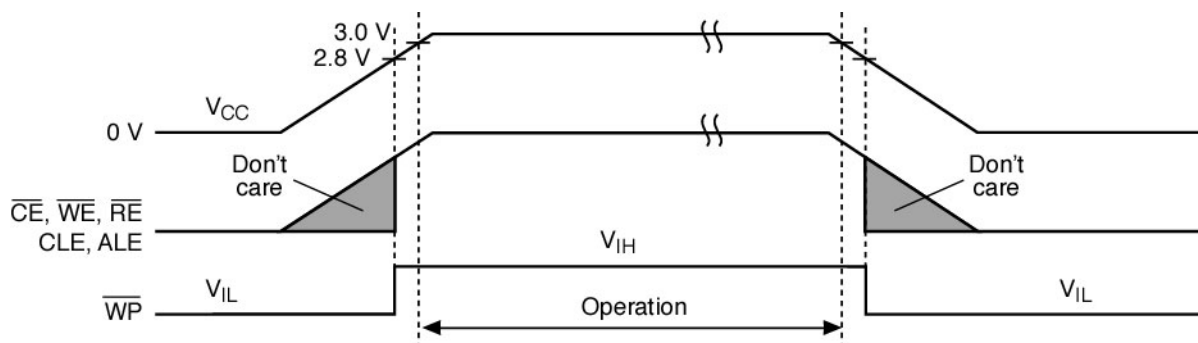


Figure 5-8 Power-on/off Sequence

5.9 Note Regarding the \overline{WP} Signal

The Erase and Program operations are automatically reset when \overline{WP} goes Low. The operations are enabled and disabled as shown in the following figures:

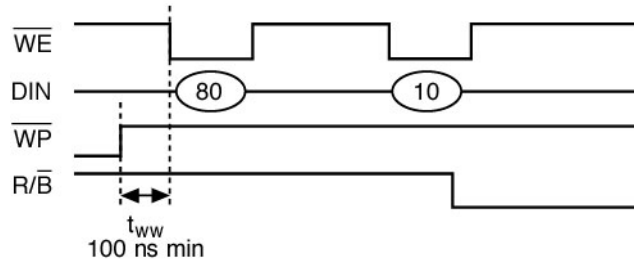


Figure 5-9 Enable Programming

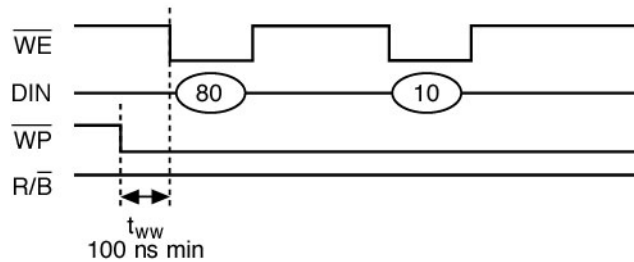


Figure 5-10 Disable Programming

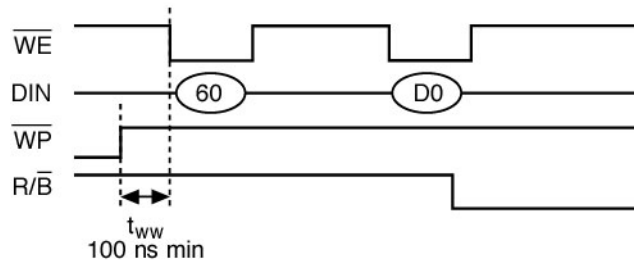


Figure 5-11 Enable Erasing

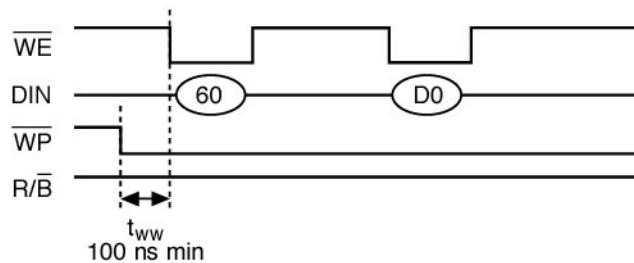


Figure 5-12 Disable Erasing

5.10 When Four Address Cycles are Input

Although the SmartMedia Card may read in a fourth address, it is ignored inside the device.

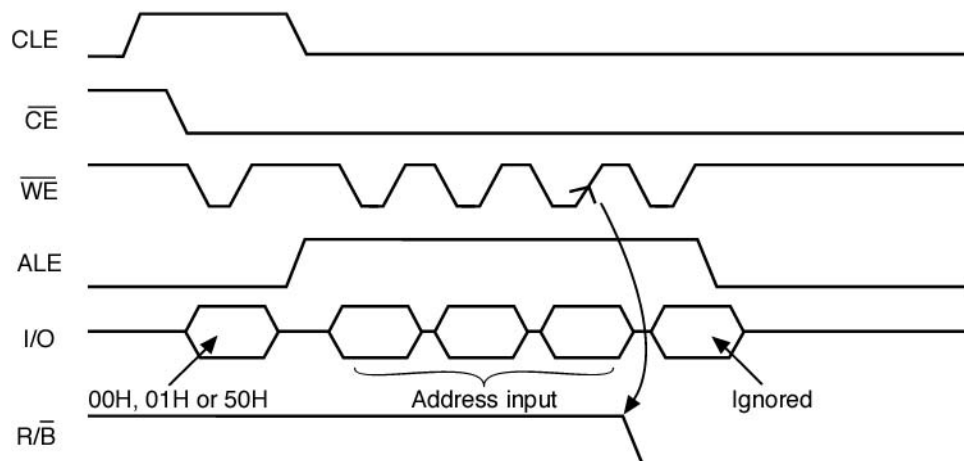


Figure 5-13 Read Operation

The internal Read Operation starts when \overline{WE} goes High in the address cycle.

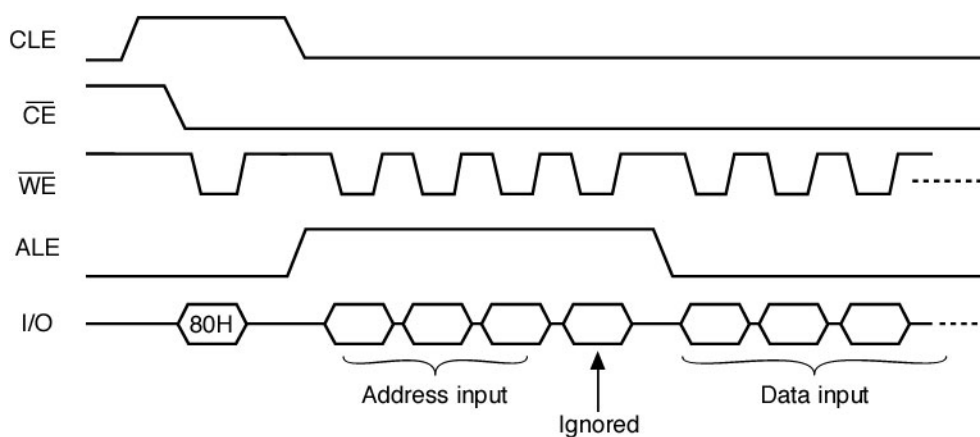
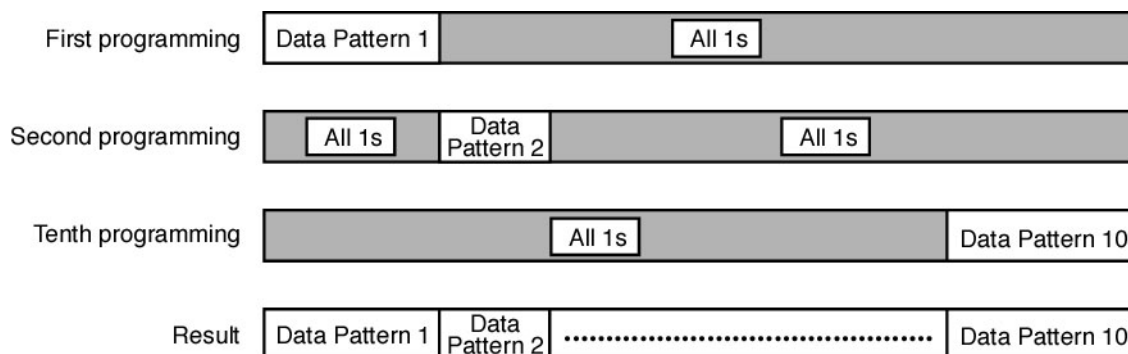


Figure 5-14 Program Operation

5.11 Several Programming Cycles on the Same Page (Partial Page Program)

A page can be divided into up to 10 segments. Each segment can be programmed individually as follows:



Note: The input data for unprogrammed or previously programmed page segments must be "1" (i.e. the inputs for all page bytes outside the segment which is to be programmed should be set to all "1").

Figure 5-15 Partial Page Program

5.12 Note Regarding the \overline{RE} Signal

The internal column address counter is incremented synchronously with the \overline{RE} clock in Read Mode. Therefore, once the device has been set to Read Mode by an 00H, 01H or 50H command, the internal column address counter is incremented by the \overline{RE} clock independently of the address input timing. If the \overline{RE} clock input pulses start before the address input, and the pointer reaches the last column address, an internal read operation (array to register) will occur and the device will enter Busy state. (Refer to the figure below.) Hence, the \overline{RE} clock input must start after the address input.

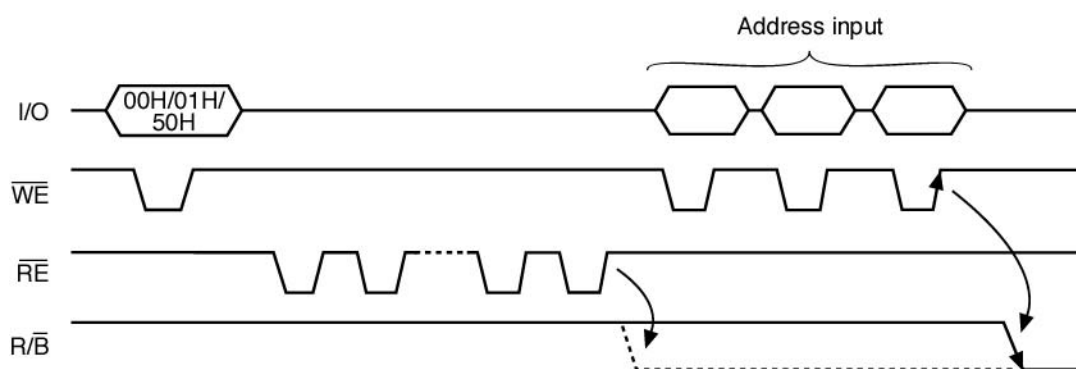


Figure 5-16 Internal Read Operation (Array to Register)

5.13 Invalid Blocks (Bad Blocks)

The SmartMedia Card occasionally contains unusable blocks. Therefore, the following issues must be recognized:

- Check to see whether the device has any bad blocks after installation into the system. Do not try to access bad blocks. A bad block does not affect the performance of good blocks because it is isolated from the bit line by the Select gate. The number of valid blocks is as follows:

Table 5-2 Number of Valid Blocks

	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
Valid (Good) Blocks	2008	2048	Block

Figure 5-19 shows the flow for bad block testing.

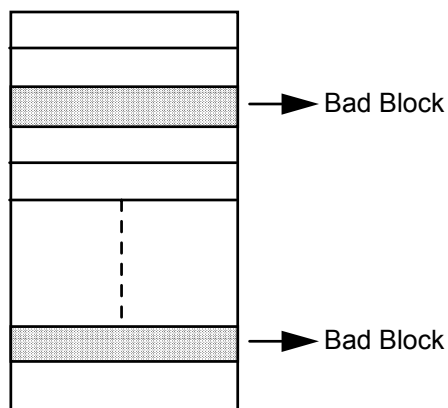


Figure 5-17 Bad Blocks in Array

5.14 Failure Phenomena for Program and Erase Operations

The device may fail during a Program or Erase operation. The following possible failure modes should be considered when implementing a highly reliable system.

Table 5-3 Failure Modes

Failure Mode		Detection and Counter Measure Sequence
Block	Erase Failure	Status Read after Erase → Block Replacement
Page	Programming Failure	Status Read after Program → Block Replacement
Single Bit*	Programming Failure "1 to 0"	(1) Block Verify after Program → Retry
		(2) ECC

* : (1) or (2)

- ECC: Error Correction Code—Hamming code , etc. Example: 1-bit correction and 2-bit detection.
- Block Replacement

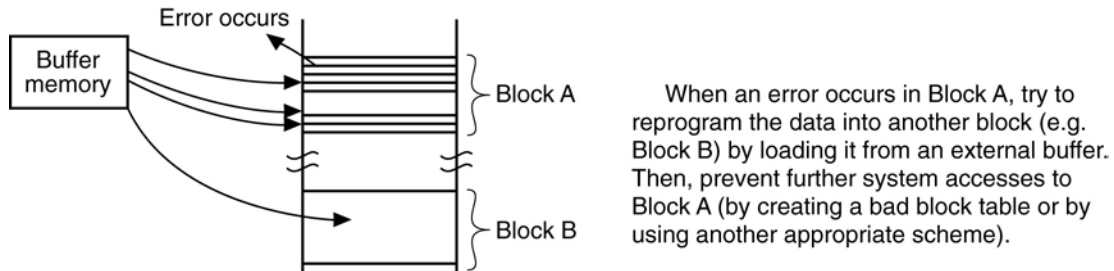


Figure 5-18 Program Fail Block Replacement

- Erase Block Replacement—When an error occurs in an Erase operation, prevent future accesses to this bad block (again by creating a table within the system or by using another appropriate scheme).

5.15 Bad Block Test Flow

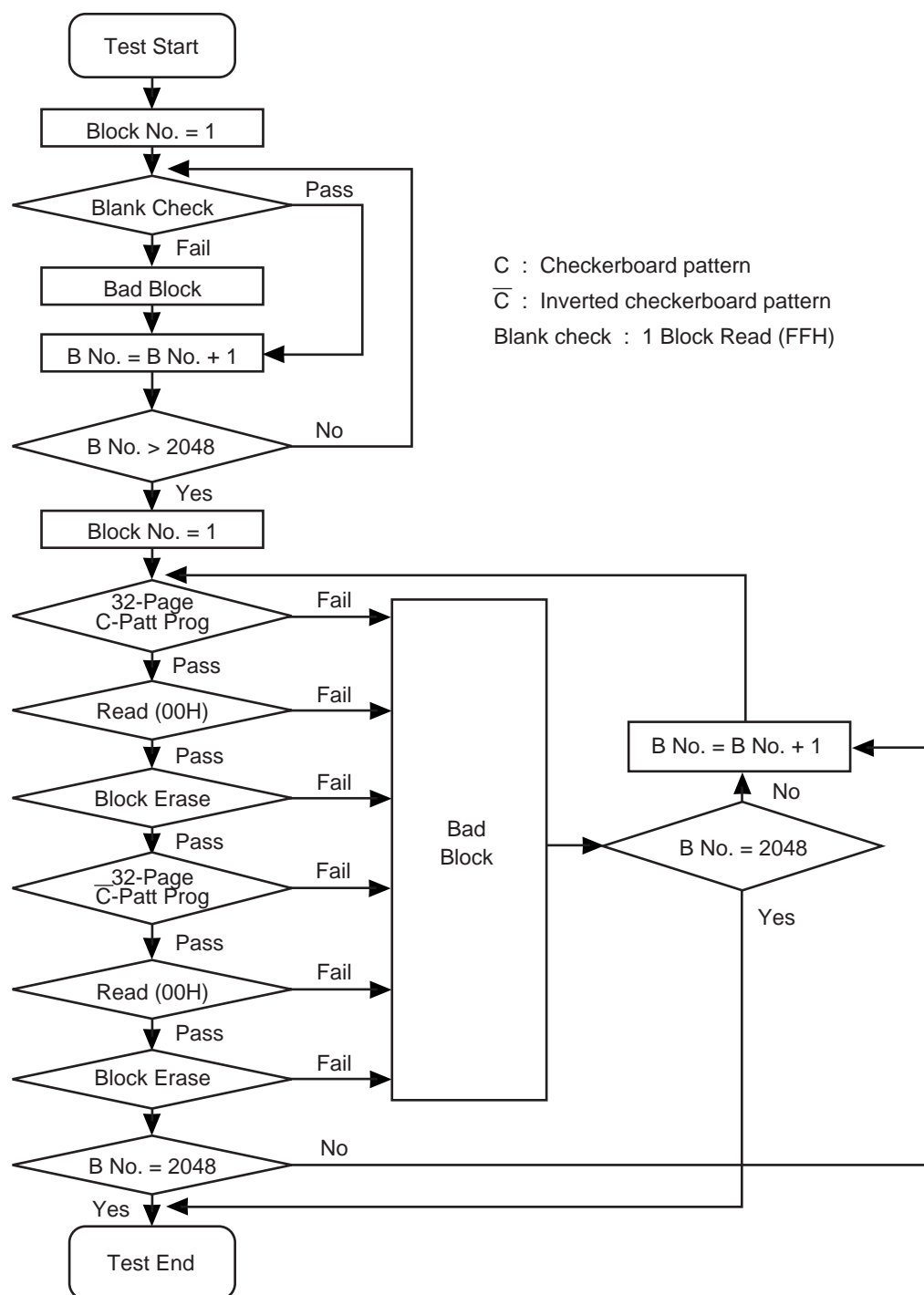


Figure 5-19 Bad Block Test Flow

6.0 Handling Precautions

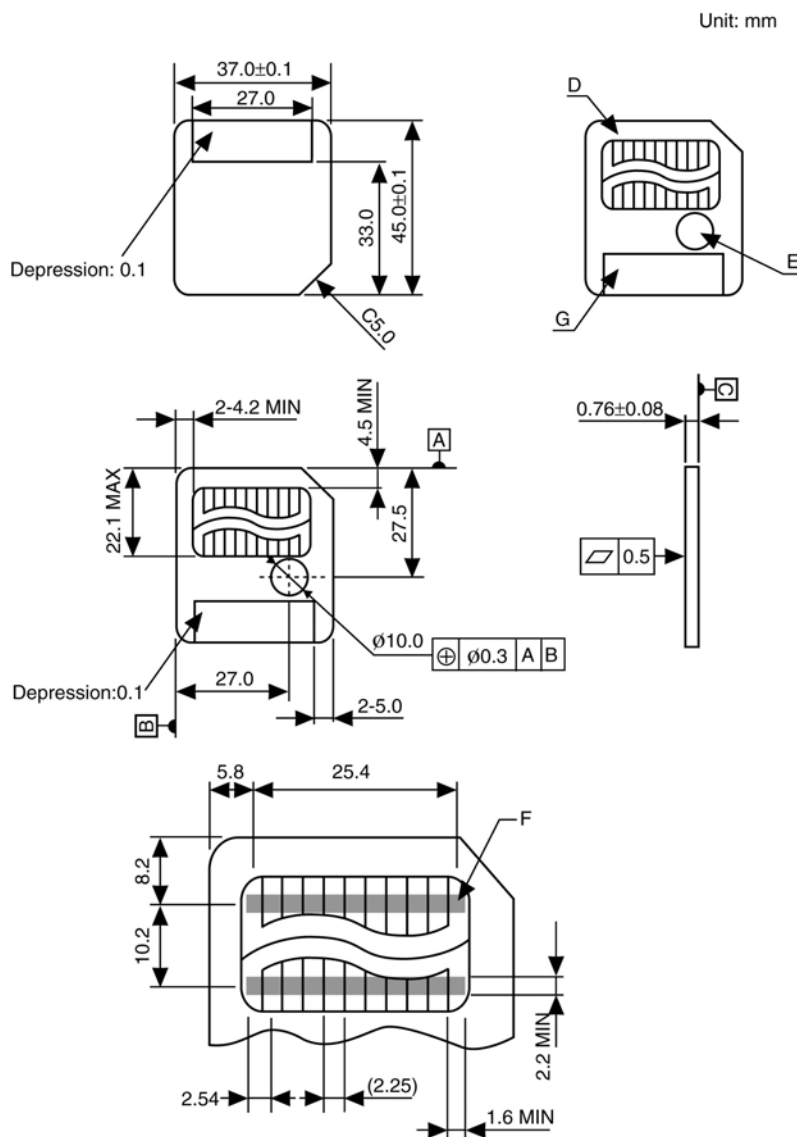
The following precautions should be observed when handling the SanDisk SmartMedia Card:

- (1) Avoid using the SmartMedia Card when the battery is low.
- (2) When writing to the card, wait for the operation to complete before removing the card.
- (3) The card is designed to fit easily into the system one way only. Do not force it into the slot.
- (4) Do not bend the card.
- (5) Do not subject the card to sudden impact.
- (6) Avoid touching the connectors so as to avoid damage from static electricity. This card should be kept in the antistatic film case when not in use.

7.0 Package Dimensions

7.1 SmartMedia Card Dimensions

The SanDisk SmartMedia Card dimensions are shown below in Figure 7-1.



E: Write-protect Area

The area has a diameter of 10.0 mm and it is indicated with a mark or depression 0.1 mm deep.

F: Contact Area

Located over the electrode block (the contact board), the gray section is the area directly in contact with the connector. Contact with the connector is ensured for this area. The variations in distance between the contact area and the card surface at Part D do not exceed 0.1 mm (*).

G: Index area

If not otherwise specified, the dimensional error is ± 0.2 mm.

(*) = Reference value

Figure 7-1 SmartMedia Card Dimensions

Ordering Information and Technical Support

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Ordering Information

To order SanDisk products directly from SanDisk, call 408-542-0595.

SmartMedia Card

Model SDSM-32-101-01	32.0 MB
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Technical Support Services

Direct SanDisk Technical Support

Call SanDisk Applications Engineering at 408-542-0405 for technical support.

SanDisk Worldwide Web Site

Internet users can obtain technical support and product information along with SanDisk news and much more from the SanDisk Worldwide Web Site, 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The SanDisk Worldwide Web Site is frequently updated. Visit this site often to obtain the most up-to-date information on SanDisk products and applications. The SanDisk Web Site URL is <http://www.sandisk.com>.

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Yokohama 222-0033, Japan
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FAX 81-45-474-0371

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call 408-542-0595.

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Limited Warranty

I. WARRANTY STATEMENT

SanDisk warrants its products to be free of any defects in materials or workmanship that would prevent them from functioning properly for one year from the date of purchase. This express warranty is extended by SanDisk Corporation.

II. GENERAL PROVISIONS

This warranty sets forth the full extent of SanDisk's responsibilities regarding the SanDisk SmartMedia Card. In satisfaction of its obligations hereunder, SanDisk, at its sole option, will either repair, replace or refund the purchase price of the product.

NOTWITHSTANDING ANYTHING ELSE IN THIS LIMITED WARRANTY OR OTHERWISE, THE EXPRESS WARRANTIES AND OBLIGATIONS OF SELLER AS SET FORTH IN THIS LIMITED WARRANTY, ARE IN LIEU OF, AND BUYER EXPRESSLY WAIVES ALL OTHER OBLIGATIONS, GUARANTIES AND WARRANTIES OF ANY KIND, WHETHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION, ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR INFRINGEMENT, TOGETHER WITH ANY LIABILITY OF SELLER UNDER ANY CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHER LEGAL OR EQUITABLE THEORY FOR LOSS OF USE, REVENUE, OR PROFIT OR OTHER INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION PHYSICAL INJURY OR DEATH, PROPERTY DAMAGE, LOST DATA, OR COSTS OF PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS, TECHNOLOGY OR SERVICES. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE SELLER BE LIABLE FOR DAMAGES IN EXCESS OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT, ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE SUCH PRODUCT, TO THE FULL EXTENT SUCH MAY BE DISCLAIMED BY LAW.

SanDisk's products are not warranted to operate without failure. Accordingly, in any use of products in life support systems or other applications where failure could cause injury or loss of life, the products should only be incorporated in systems designed with appropriate redundancy, fault tolerant or back-up features.

III. WHAT THIS WARRANTY COVERS

For products found to be defective within one year of purchase, SanDisk will have the option of repairing or replacing the defective product, if the following conditions are met:

- A. The defective product is returned to SanDisk for failure analysis as soon as possible after the failure occurs.
- B. An incident card filled out by the user, explaining the conditions of usage and the nature of the failure, accompanies each returned defective product.
- C. No evidence is found of abuse or operation of products not in accordance with the published specifications, or of exceeding storage or maximum ratings or operating conditions.

All failing products returned to SanDisk under the provisions of this limited warranty shall be tested to the product's functional and performance specifications. Upon confirmation of failure, each product will be analyzed, by whatever means necessary, to determine the root cause of failure. If the root cause of failure is found to be not covered by the above provisions, then the product will be returned to the customer with a report indicating why the failure was not covered under the warranty.

This warranty does not cover defects, malfunctions, performance failures or damages to the unit resulting from use in other than its normal and customary manner, misuse, accident or neglect; or improper alterations or repairs.

SanDisk reserves the right to repair or replace, at its discretion, any product returned by its customers, even if such product is not covered under warranty, but is under no obligation to do so.

SanDisk may, at its discretion, ship repaired or rebuilt products identified in the same way as new products, provided such cards meet or exceed the same published specifications as new products. Concurrently, SanDisk also reserves the right to market any products, whether new, repaired, or rebuilt, under different specifications and product designations if such products do not meet the original product's specifications.

Limited Warranty

IV. RECEIVING WARRANTY SERVICE

According to SanDisk's warranty procedure, defective product should be returned only with prior authorization from SanDisk Corporation. Please contact SanDisk's Customer Service department at 408-542-0595 with the following information: product model number and description, nature of defect, conditions of use, proof of purchase and purchase date. If approved, SanDisk will issue a Return Material Authorization or Product Repair Authorization number. Ship the defective product to:

SanDisk Corporation
Attn: RMA Returns
(Reference RMA or PRA #)
140 Caspian Court
Sunnyvale, CA 94089

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